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 "G. G." article on *Tennyson* is declined for want of room.  
 "THE FIRST RAINBOW."—We cannot insert discussions on such a subject.  
 "T. J. M. (North Brixton)."—A friend of De Quincey's once asked him for the information sought by our correspondent, and the opium-eater replied that he himself could not furnish it. There is an article by a German, but in English, with the title "Der Englische Opium-Esser," in the April part of Hogg's Weekly Instructor, a cheap Edinburgh periodical, and in it "T. J. M." will find a more complete list than any other we have seen.  
 We are unavoidably compelled to postpone the insertion of the first of a series of original papers, to be entitled "The Author's Workshop;" *Reviews of Arct's Memoirs of "Delia," and Bancroft's History of the American Revolution;* and numerous short criticisms, all of which were in type. The next CRITIC will be a double number, and will, we hope, enable us to clear off these arrears.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

To ensure regularity of account, we shall be obliged by transmission of the subscriptions due at Christmas, and future payments at Midsummer and Christmas. If, to save trouble to both parties, subscribers will add the subscriptions for a year in advance, and transmit it by post-office order, the cost of the order may be deducted, but not otherwise. Post-office orders should be made payable to Mr. John Crookford, at the Strand Office.  
 THE FIRST QUARTERLY PART, for 1852, is now ready, price 3s., or the monthly part for March, price 1s., for convenience of Book-Club Colonial and distant circulation.  
 Covers for binding the volumes for 1851 can be had at the office, or through a bookseller. Price 2s. 6d.

THE CRITIC,  
London Literary Journal.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' SQUABBLE.

SUCH extraordinary mistakes and misrepresentations have been made upon this subject, that we propose to present an impartial statement of it by a disinterested spectator.

All trade in this country is conducted by two classes of dealers: the wholesale dealer, or producer, and the retailer, who buys from the producer to sell again at a profit.

In all trades the course of dealing between these parties is thus. The wholesale dealer puts a price upon his article as that for which it is to be sold to the public. But for the profit of the retailer he makes a deduction in his charge to him, which is called the *discount*. Thus the manufacturer of a piece of silk or a teatray puts upon it a price, say 20s. This is the price charged to the consumer. But if it is bought by a retailer to sell again, the maker allows to the retailer for his profit a discount varying from ten to thirty per cent.

The book trade does not differ in this respect from all other trades. The Publisher fixes a price at which a book is to be sold to the public, and at that price he sells it. But to accommodate the retail bookseller he makes an allowance to him of twenty-five per cent. from the selling price.

Now this *twenty-five per cent.* seems a large allowance; but it is not so in fact. A bookseller in the country must employ an agent in London to procure the books for him; for this he pays *five per cent.*; he has to pay the carriage of the book into the country, say *one per cent.* more; he must give at least a twelve month's credit upon the average to his customer, which shakes off another *five per cent.*; lastly, he has to meet all the expenses of his shop and business, and some bad debts, and to cover all this and provide a profit there only remains to him *fourteen per cent.*

The *net* profits of trade in this country are calculated at ten per cent. A retail bookseller cannot clear ten per cent. after expenses and bad debts are provided for.

But there has arisen a small class of retail booksellers in London, and in some of the larger towns, who have sought to monopolize the business of book-selling, by taking advantage of the allowance made to them by the Publishers to sell at less than the published prices—in fact to use the privilege given to the retailers by the producers for the general good, to the destruction of all their brother tradesmen.

These latter have gone to the Publishers and said, "Unfair men are using the advantage you gave them to destroy us who desire to deal fairly. Protect us. You can do so, and you are bound to do so."

Accordingly the Publishers said, "We will do so. We will agree to refuse to those unfair dealers the privilege they have abused. We will not allow them the same discount as we allow to you. We have a right to sell our books at what prices we please, and to whom we please. They are free to come and buy at the published price, but we will not admit them to the favour of a deduction from that price."

This is what the Publishers have done, and *nothing more than this*, and it is of this that the unfair Booksellers complain, and they have contrived to misrepresent it as a question of free-trade and monopoly. In truth it has nothing to do with either, nor does it in any way concern either the buyers or the writers of the books.

They say that the allowance of twenty-five per cent. is too great. We have shown above, by figures, that it is not so. But they conceal one important fact, that the Publishers do not require them to adhere strictly to

their twenty-five per cent: they permit them to take off ten per cent.: they only bind those to whom they give the privilege not to take off more than ten per cent.

Then they misrepresent it as being a Publisher's question. The Publishers have in fact no interest in the affair, other than a desire to protect the retail booksellers. It matters not to the Publisher at what price others sell his books, so that he obtains for them his own price. The Publishers can have no objection to reduce their allowance to fifteen or ten or five per cent.: so much the more will be their profits; but to the retail booksellers throughout the country it is a question of life or death. If the allowance were to be reduced even to fifteen per cent. they must all be ruined inevitably. And they are many thousands in number.

Suppose now the Publishers were to do what they are asked to do, namely, to sell to any person who comes to them at the advertised price, and make no deduction to any, leaving it to the retailer to add what profit he pleases. This would be to destroy the booksellers, for who would go to the shopkeeper and give five or ten per cent. more than would be charged to him at the Publisher's?

We are not now considering the question whether it would be desirable to get rid of retailers altogether, and for the Publishers to be the only booksellers. That may or not be a good thing. But that would be the result of the strange sort of "free-trade" advocated by some of the authors. It would end in creating a monopoly.

And some of the authors inconsiderately imagine that, if books were to be sold cheap, they would profit by it. Never was there a more fatal error. We have not space now, but in our next we shall show them conclusively, by figures, that cheap books cannot benefit authors or promote the interests of literature.

## THE LITERARY WORLD:

## ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI, the author of *Don Carlos* and the author of *Coningsby*, at the late dinner of the Royal Academy, gave that annual festival of Art quite a literary character. Why, then, should the noble ex-premier have recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to devote his leisure-hours to painting? If Mr. DISRAELI has time upon his hands, let him give us a new novel or a new biography, say of CANNING, to whom he himself bears, in one respect at least, a strong resemblance. Or was there a spice of calculation in the advice given by the noble ex-premier; did the future biographer of Fox and Moore wish to prevent, in the literary arena, the rivalry which has been so dangerous to him in the political? The Literary World is grateful for Lord JOHN RUSSELL, but it would not seek to have him at the cost of losing Mr. DISRAELI. By the way, how could Lord JOHN be so much at a loss for something to say as to make the silly remark that while many eminent painters had excelled in authorship, no eminent author had excelled in painting. He might as well have expressed surprise that while several eminent cotton-spinners had excelled in oratory, no eminent orator had excelled in cotton-spinning!

However, from the compliments and promises of their distinguished guests, the Royal Academicians may pluck up a hope that in the generous conflict of parties their "little affair" will not be forgotten, and that their treasures, old and new, will find a local habitation elsewhere than on "the finest site in Europe." Art has her claims on the public purse, as well as Literature, and what a noble mansion has the latter in the new British Museum, of which the gates at last are erected and the railings at last are gilt. Yet the public already demands more building, and Mr. Heywood, the other night in the House of Commons, put a question about new accommodation for readers; on the principle that they should be a little cared for as well as the books. Everybody has heard of the "Museum flea" and the "Museum headache" produced in the occasionally stifling heat and impure atmosphere of the reading-rooms, and a proposal has been made that there should be "annexed," for the use of readers, the large unoccupied square, round (?) which the Museum is built, and in which at present, according to a contemporary, the young gentlemen of the establishment relax from their labours in a cheerful game at cricket, or perhaps enjoy some less fatiguing solace.

The scheme for Free Lending Libraries in the Metropolis sleeps a little for the present, and Mr. EWART, indeed, though a legislator of the best intentions, is not the man, like MACBETH, to "murder sleep"—of a Parliamentary kind.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Free Lending Library is to be publicly and solemnly opened in a week or two, and there is a talk of congregating distinguished literary and other persons to give more *clat* to the ceremony. Its establishment and progress have excited a lively, a steady, and a creditable interest in all classes of the population, and the proceedings of the "Committee" are duly reported, with those of Parliament, in the local newspapers. The names and remarks of the mover and seconder of any little vote about "shelving" or "petty cash" are carefully detailed, and lately when an order for some calico for window blinds had been given, the responsibility was claimed by no less a person than an ex-mayor;—probably out of deference to the staple of the region.

It was the want, in the metropolis itself, of a library from which plenty of good books might be borrowed even for money, that led to the establishment of that excellent institution, the London Library, of which Lord CLARENDON, Lord LYTTELTON, Mr. PHILLIP PUSEY, Mr. MILNES, Mr. CHARLES BULLER, and Mr. CARLYLE were among the founders, and to which Prince ALBERT made a handsome donation of German books. Its Managing Committee includes the flower of the aristocracy of literature, and of the literature of aristocracy; but their proceedings are not reported in the newspapers. Some curiosity is felt to know how such a body will act in the choice of a librarian, a post vacant by the death of Mr. J. G. COCHRANE (whose bibliographical value the literary portion of the Members rated highly), and which its social advantages (among the others) make more than usually attractive. Candidates literally by the hundred are already in the field, members of the two learned professions of Law and Divinity figuring largely among them. Luckily a Committee is not like a single person, and need not share the painful emotion with which Sir ROBERT WALPOLE gave away a place.

Parliamentary literature has at last found people willing not to purchase it, but to take it—for nothing! Here and there (under the auspices, it is said, of Messrs. TUFNELL and EWART), Mechanics' Institutions are humbly petitioning the Honourable House that they may be presented with its publications gratis. If the prayer of the petitioners is granted, there will need to be a proviso that, in case of the breaking up of an institution, the Parliamentary donations shall be returned to the donors, a germ of connection between Parliament and these Institutions which might be further developed. Why should they not go boldly and ask for Parliamentary grants, in aid, say, of their libraries, submitting in return to state-inspection, in so far as the grants and their expenditure are concerned? If the State in this way aids juvenile education, why should it not so aid adult education. All the arguments against the "voluntary principle" in juvenile education are equally applicable to adult education, and there is not, in the latter, the perpetual difficulty about the "religious element." Let the genial and helpful president of the Whittington Club, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES, take the matter up!

A meeting of authors and booksellers has been held at CHAPMAN'S, in the Strand, nominally to promote his view of the booksellers' controversy. The authors, however, did not throw much light upon the subject (Mr. DICKENS, who was in the chair, declaring that he thought it to be purely a bookseller's question), and the booksellers wrangled among themselves. The phenomenon of the meeting was the presence of BUSH, partner to that illustrious BRICKERS, who, like all truly great men, courts the shade. BUSH even spoke—but not much, for he too, like many great men, is a man of few words. What he did say was to the purpose, however; he scorned to beat about himself, and went straight to the point. BUSH's one pithy remark was to the effect that the man who offered to advise him how to manage his business should be handed over to the police! LOUIS NAPOLEON of undersellers! Eloquent and argumentative BUSH! Among the letters of adhesion read was one from Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, full (like all he writes) of seriousness and originality, but evidently inapplicable to the matter in hand. Mr. CARLYLE's letter was directed altogether against dear publishing and the present race of publishers, and the poor fifteen per cent. which is all the retailer wishes guaranteed him, was lost sight of. Is it to be supposed that if the undersellers succeed the public will profit? Not in the least. Paternoster Row will say: "Illustrious

BICKERS! Burning and shining BUSH! We allowed you, in our generosity, twenty-five per cent. discount. You maintain that you can keep going and make fortunes with ten per cent. Well, then! ten per cent. is all you shall have from us;" and Paternoster Row, not the public, will pocket the difference. From the nature of things, the publisher has a monopoly, and will have it until you can manufacture MACAULAYS and CARLYLES by machinery, like calicoes and carpets. You cannot touch the publisher, and to talk of free trade in books (when there is a law of copyright,) is as out of place as to talk of free trade in Parr's Pills or Holloway's Ointment. Mr. CARLYLE refers to America, where they steal their books, as the man in *Joe Miller* did his brooms, ready-made. What has "free trade" done in America? Made it all but impossible for a man of intellect to live by book-writing. EMERSON has been a lecturer, not an author. The BANCROFTS and PRESCOTTS are men of independent wealth. And the consequence is, that Americans of literary talent, but not opulently born, take to the press; and "the poet BRYANT" edits a New York newspaper!

The invisibility of BICKERS and the brevity of BUSH have been made amends for by the speech of their champion, Mr. GLADSTONE, in the House of Commons on Wednesday. The subject before the august assembly was the Taxes on Knowledge, but the Right Honourable Gentleman thrust into the debate a long harangue on the Booksellers' Controversy, which had nothing at all to do with the business under discussion. Half of Mr. GLADSTONE is Lancashire, the other half is North British, and what a depth of astucy such a mixture of race must bestow is more easily imagined than described. The Right Honourable Gentleman, accordingly, feeling the incongruity of his proceeding, craftily asserted that the Taxes on Knowledge were sought to be removed for the benefit of publishers, booksellers, and printers, and that, therefore, their conduct and their squabbles were matters with which the House might be fitly edified. I beg the Right Honourable Gentleman's pardon. The "agitation" for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge is not promoted and supported by publishers, booksellers, and printers, but by scheming politicians who sigh for a revolutionary and blasphemous penny daily press, and who now (rather to their surprise) find themselves sailing in the same boat with the Author of *Church and State*, and compiler of *Selections from the Liturgy for family use*. This being the case, and the Right Honourable Gentleman's position being what it is, his *ex parte* statement in the House of Commons on a matter still *sub judice* was most unwarrantable and unjustifiable, although, luckily, not in the least dangerous. Mr. GLADSTONE's chief position was, that new publications are not much bought in this country because they are high-priced. But will a reduction of the per centage sought to be guaranteed to the retailer from fifteen say to ten per cent., will that make a dear book cheap? The advertised price of MACAULAY'S *Essays* is, if I remember rightly, thirty shillings. If Mr. GLADSTONE goes into Paternoster Row, money in hand, he may buy it at the publishers for seven-and-twenty; and BICKERS may perhaps at present offer it him for 11. 5s. 6d. Let the Booksellers' Association be defeated, and perhaps BICKERS may offer it for 24s. But is the difference between 27s. and 24s. a difference that converts dearth into cheapness, and in an article, too, of which a single sample suffices for a lifetime? And when Mr. GLADSTONE went on to say that the nefarious compromise which allows piratical American reprints to be imported into Canada, subject to a duty of ten per cent., was caused by the high price of English books, one might have been disposed to doubt the powers of that "high statesmanship" of which the Right Honourable Gentleman is always boasting. What would have been easier than to have framed a Colonial Copyright Bill, under the provisions of which the importation of American reprints into the Colonies, and of Colonial reprints into England, would have been alike forbidden? Thus the Colonial publisher would have been left to deal with Paternoster Row, to secure a Colonial copyright, adapting his price and style of publication to the Colonial market.

The annual festival of the Literary Fund took place on the evening of Wednesday, after the House of Commons had refused, by a tolerable majority, to repeal the taxes on knowledge. Lord CAMPBELL was in the chair, and many speeches were made, the happiest of them all

being Mr. THACKERAY'S, in the half-sportive, half-serious, style of which he is so perfect a master. Yet when he predicts that novel-writing will be the longest-lived branch of the Tree of Literature, you are reminded of the scene in *MOLIERE'S L'Amour Médecin*, and are tempted to reply, *Vous êtes orfèvre, M. Josse!* Mr. THACKERAY sketched, with sprightly wit, the career of Mr. DISRAELI as a specimen of the material that would always survive for the novelist to work up. But does such a career require the aid of fiction to make it available for literary purposes? However, if the death of novel-writing must arrive, it will not be while Mr. THACKERAY lives! A single sentence was all that was reported of the American Minister's speech, but it contained the gratifying assurance that, "as an individual," he was favourable to international copyright between this country and the republic which he represents so acceptably.

The sale the other day of the MSS. of Mr. WESTMACOTT, once well-known as the editor of *The Age* and *The Argus*, disclosed the existence of material collected (which fetched 10l.) for a history of the London press. The collector was one PROBY, sub-editor long ago of *The Morning Chronicle*, of whom there is an amusing account as of a type of the old-fashioned oddities of the London press (he died in a workhouse,) in the newly-published first volume of Mr. JERDAN'S *Autobiography*. The historical and biographical sketch of *The Fourth Estate*, by Mr. KNIGHT HUNT, the present editor of *The Daily News*, has by no means exhausted the subject—one in which the public is taking an ever-livelier interest; and, indeed, it looks as if anecdotes of authors and writers were to supersede those about dramatists and actors, which used to make such a figure in our light literature. An ultimate result of this tendency (if it be not sooner induced by other causes,) will be to destroy the anonymity of public writers; a consummation which (in its own time) is devoutly to be wished for. The "Law Tingu" which enforced, two years ago, the publicity of the newspaper-press in France, was passed by an exasperated legislature in order to punish the press. The latter protested strongly against the measure at the time, but has made no effort since to procure the repeal of the law. It is not said that the French newspapers have been less read because obscure names were placed at the foot of the articles. With such a law in operation, obscurity, like youth, is a fault that diminishes every day.

Many clerical readers will be glad to know that among works in preparation, or in the press, is a new edition of BINGHAM'S *Antiquities of the Church*, a notable specimen of old English scholarship and research. The grandson of the author is employed in verifying the references, many thousands in number, and the result bears testimony to the conscientious labour which was expended upon books in the pre-Chapmanic period of our literature. Sir JOHN DAVIS, the well-known author of *The Chinese*, and now Governor of Hong-Kong, has in the press a book on "China during the War and since the Peace." The first volume is to contain a Chinese History of the War with Great Britain, derived from secret state papers, which were taken in the course of the hostilities, and translated, with more or less of fulness, by the late Dr. GUTZLAFF. The second volume is to give an account of China since the Peace, and information, which is so much wanted, on the origin and cause of the present rebellion in the south of the empire. What with such books as this, and the recent work of the Jesuit missionaries in Thibet, the obscurest regions of the "fabulous east" will cease to be objects of faint marvelling curiosity. Japan alone remains the *terra incognita* of the globe, and the expedition fitted out against it by Mr. CORDEN'S pacific friends, the Yankees, will possibly put us in the way of knowing all about it, especially if Mr. SQUIER, the illustrator of Nicaragua, should attain what is said to be his ambition, and go-ahead as American Consul-General to Jeddo. Meanwhile, the narrative of Japanese captivity, by our old friend GOLOWNIX, the Russian captain, whom the humane Japanese carried about in an iron cage, is making its re-appearance in a new edition; and some of the recent Dutch accounts of Japan, by residents at Dezima, would be now worth translating and publishing. An account of Australia and its diggings may be expected some of these days from the pen of WILLIAM HOWITT, who is said to be about to visit it and them. And a continuation, expansion, and completion of Mr. HALLIWELL'S *Bibliotheca Shakes-*

peariana, with the introduction of all translations of SHAKESPEARE, and foreign works relating to him, is being elaborated by a promising young bibliographer, Mr. HUGH ROSS, of Lincoln's-inn.

FRANK GRAVE.

## A LIFE-DRAMA.

BY ALEXANDER SMITH.

(Continued from page 228.)

SCENE FOURTH.—*The Banks of a River—WALTER and the LADY.*

LADY.  
The stream of sunsets!

WALTER.

'Tis that loveliest stream.  
I've learn'd by heart its sweet and devious course  
By frequent tracing, as a lover learns  
The features of his best beloved's face.  
In memory it runs, a shining thread,  
With sunsets strung upon it thick, like pearls.  
From yonder trees I've seen the western sky  
All wash'd with fire, and, in the midst, the sun  
Beat like a pulse, welling at every beat  
A spreading wave of light. Where yonder church  
Stands up to heaven, as if to intercede  
For sinful hamlets scattered at its feet,  
I saw the dreariest sight. The sun was down,  
And all the west was paled with sullen fire.  
I cried, "Behold! the barren beach of hell  
At ebb of tide." The ghost of one bright hour  
Comes from its grave and stands before me now.  
'Twas at the close of a long summer day,  
As we were sitting on yon grassy slope,  
The sunset hung before us like a dream  
That shakes a demon in his fiery lair;  
The clouds were standing round the setting sun  
Like gaping caves, fantastic pinnacles,  
Citadels throbbing in their own fierce light,  
Tall spires that came and went like spires of flame,  
Cliffs quivering with fire-snow, and peaks  
Of piled gorgeousness, and rocks of fire  
A-tilt and poised, bare beaches, crimson seas,  
All these were huddled in that dreadful west,  
All shook and trembled in unsteady light,  
And from the centre blazed the angry sun,  
Stern as the unlash'd eye of God—a glare  
O'er evening city with its doom of sin.  
I do remember, as we journey'd home,  
(That dreadful sunset burnt into our brains)  
With what a soothing came the naked moon.  
She, like a swimmer who has found his ground,  
Came rippling up a silver strand of cloud,  
And plung'd from the other side into the night.  
I and that friend, the feeder of my soul,  
Did wander up and down these banks for years,  
Talking of blessed hopes and holy faiths,  
How sin and weeping all should pass away  
In the calm sunshine of the earth's old age.  
Breezes are blowing in old Chaucer's verse,  
'Twas here we drank them. Here for hours we hung  
O'er the fine pants and trembles of a line.  
Oft, standing on a hill's green head, we felt  
Breezes of love, and joy, and melody,  
Blow through us, as the winds blow through the sky—  
Oft with our souls in our eyes all day we fed  
On summer landscapes, silver-vein'd with streams,  
O'er which the air hung silent in its joy;  
With a great city lying in its smoke,  
A monster sleeping in its own thick breath;  
With surgy plains of wheat, and ancient woods,  
In the calm evenings caw'd by clouds of rooks,  
Acres of moss, and long black strips of firs,  
And sweet cots dropt in green, where children play'd  
To us unheard, till, gradual, all was lost  
In distance—haze to a blue rim of hills,  
Upon whose heads came down the closing sky.  
Beneath the crescent moon on autumn nights  
We paced its banks with overflowing hearts,  
Discussing long of great thought-wealthy souls,  
And with what spendthrift hands they scatter wide.  
Their spirit wealth, making mankind their debtors:  
Affluent spirits, dropt from the terming stars,  
Who come before their time, are starved, and die,  
Like swallows that arrive before the summer.  
Or haply talked of dearer personal themes,  
Blind guesses at each other's after fate,  
Feeling our leaping hearts, we marvel'd oft  
How they should be unlash'd, and have free course:  
To stretch and strain far down the coming time—  
But on our guesses never was the grave.

LADY.  
The tale! the tale! the tale! As royal halls  
Gape for a coming pageant, my fond ears  
To take its music are all eager-wide.

WALTER.  
Within yon grove of beeches is a well,  
I've made a row to read it only there.

LADY.  
As I suppose, by way of recompense,  
For quenching thirst on some hot summer day.

WALTER.  
Memories grow around it thick as flowers.  
That well is loved and haunted by a star.  
The live-long day her clear and patient eye  
Is open on the soft and bending blue  
Just where she lost her lover in the morn.  
But with the night the star creeps o'er the trees:  
And smiles upon her, and some happy hours  
She holds his image in her crystal heart.  
Beside that well I read that mighty Bard  
Who clad himself with beauty, genius, wealth,  
Then flung himself on his own passion-pyre  
And was consumed. Beside that lucid well  
The whitest lilies grow for many miles.  
'Tis said that 'mong the flowers of perish'd years,  
A prince woo'd here a lady of the land,  
And when with faltering lips he told his love,  
Into her proud face leapt her prouder blood:  
She struck him blind with scorn, then with an air  
As if she wore the crowns of all the world,

She swept right on and left him in the dew.  
Again he sat at even with his love,  
He sent a song into her haughty ears  
To plead for him;—she listened, still he sang.  
Tears, drawn by music, were upon her face,  
Till on its trembling close, to which she clung  
Like dying wretch to life, with a low cry,  
She flung her arms around him, told her love,  
And how she long had loved him, but had kept  
It in her heart like one who has a gem  
And hoards it up in some most secret place,  
While he who owns it seeks it and with tears,  
Won by the sweet omnipotence of song,  
He gave her hands, she paid him with herself.  
Brown-bound with gold she sat, the fairest thing  
Within his sea-washed shores.

LADY.  
Most fit reward!  
A poet's love should ever thus be paid.

WALTER.  
Ha! Dost thou think so?

LADY.  
Yes. The tale! the tale!

(To be continued.)

SONNET.  
BY E. H. BURRINGTON.  
True happiness lies deep and is least known  
When most expounded, and our minds are such  
That Love's best eloquence lives not in tone.  
'Tis one of nature's truths that talking much  
Denotes the lesser feeling; therefore, dearest,  
Still let me wordless sit beside the fire  
Watching thine eyes, for angels then are nearest,  
And of their radiance I should never tire.  
I would not break the magic of this hour  
With spoken words whatever be their power;  
For silent lips show how the conscious heart  
With every sympathy of love is blest,  
Just like their wonted melodies depart  
When birds are happiest in their summer nest!

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

*Lives of the Queens of England.* By AGNES STRICKLAND. Vol. VIII. London: Colburn and Co.

THE publication of this volume completes the new improved, enlarged and cheaper edition of one of the most popular, and certainly one of the most interesting, books of our time.

It contains the life of Queen ANNE, with whom Miss STRICKLAND closes her series, but only we hope very soon to continue it to our own time, for if there is not so much of *romance* in the histories of the Queens of the GEORGES, there is quite as much that is curious and that would be strange to our generation.

This compact and handsome edition will enable thousands to possess themselves of a work, the cost of which hitherto has placed it out of the reach of all but the wealthy. Its present price brings it within the means of those whose expenditure in books must be limited. More of the *truth* of history—of the aspect of the past, which is, or ought to be the purpose of history,—will be learned from these biographies, than from the more formal productions which assume the loftier name.

*The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.* By WILLIAM HAZLITT. 2nd edition. Revised by his son. In 4 vols. Vol. I. London: Illustrated Library Office.

ALTHOUGH we cannot subscribe to the statement of the editor in his preface that this was his father's greatest work, if by that term he means the best, and not the longest, still we are not insensible to the many claims it possesses to a much wider popularity than it has yet enjoyed. Its merits consist in its perfect *honesty* and *impartiality*, the author having preserved throughout the calm and unimpassioned tone of the judge, desirous to do strict justice to men and parties, a quality not to be found in any other Life of Napoleon, every biographer appearing to consider it to be his duty to make what has been so aptly termed "political capital" out of his materials, and to point his moral, and consequently mould his case, not for the discovery and assertion of the truth, but for the support of some preconceived political or philosophical opinions. The fault of the work and the cause of its comparative ill-success is in a certain stiffness of style. HAZLITT was an essayist. No man wrote more beautiful English when he was expressing thoughts and uttering reflections. But he wanted narrative power; his imagination was not vivid enough to present to his mind, with the colour and movements of life, the scenes he was describing, and therefore, they do impress themselves upon the minds of readers brightly and distinctly as painters in words will convey them. It will be observed that he often pauses, in the midst of his most animated descriptions, to give expression to some reflection upon the event; but these scraps of interspersed philosophy are always true and good, and in their proper places would have been acceptable enough. This fault excepted, there is not one of the many Lives of Napoleon that will be found to afford more accurate information and more instruction deduced from the facts, than this by HAZLITT.

THE second volume of *Michaud's History of the Crusades*, translated by Mr. ROBSON, has just been issued. It is one of those pictorial narratives, more Chronicle than History, in which the French excel; pleasant reading, if not so profitable as the more formal compositions of England and Germany. It is certainly the most complete story of the *Crusades* that has ever been written.—Messrs. ROUTLEDGE have also issued a volume under the attractive title of *The Ancient Cities of the World*, compiled by Mr. T. A. BUCKLEY. It is a succinct account of the cities of the past, as they were and as they are, composed with careful research, and embellished with numerous woodcuts of the localities described.

### BIOGRAPHY.

*Memoirs and Correspondence of Mallet du Pan, illustrative of the History of the French Revolution.* Collected and arranged by A. SAYOUS. 2 vols. London: Bentley. 1852.

(Continued from page 233.)

WE left MALLET DU PAN setting out upon his pilgrimage among foreign courts in the vain endeavour to raise up useful friends to the falling monarchy of France; and from this epoch, his life presents a singular spectacle. Poor, even ruined, he may be seen dragging after him his family, from retreat to retreat, from nation to nation, pursued always by that implacable revolution against whose principles he had dared to lift up his voice, and which never was known to pardon any of its enemies; and yet this poor persecuted exile was in daily correspondence, directly or indirectly, with all the crowned heads in Europe, advising and consulting with them, giving them the rich fruits of his experience, received invariably with thanks, but as invariably treated with neglect. One single passion appeared now to animate him, a passion and not a prejudice, for it was the result of reasoning and long painful experience, a hatred against the French Revolution, which, in his mind, appeared to be synonymous with Jacobinism. At this time we find it very easy to form an opinion about the French Revolution, to deplore its excesses, to recognise the soundness of some of its principles, so far as principles were concerned; but MALLET DU PAN had seen these things occur before his eyes, had even been, to some extent, an actor in the scene. The Republic hurrying on to the Reign of Terror, public decency outraged, the lawless excesses of king Mob, the sanctity of royal palaces and royal dignity invaded, that old French chivalry, which, in the words of BURKE, "felt the stain of honour like a wound, and under which vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its baseness," at an end, and that frenzied madness with which a long-enslaved and passionate people rose up in all the strength of ignorant hostility to murder rather than conquer its oppressors; these things had passed before the eyes of MALLET DU PAN in all their unsoftened grossness, even exaggerated by proximity, and aggravated by the personal sufferings they inflicted upon himself and those who were dear to him. What wonder then that he hated the Revolution? The Republic professed to preach liberty and it outraged all the rights of man; it pretended to enfranchise France and became the common enemy of European order; how, then, could a true republican, one who would have had a republic after PLATO's model, give in his adhesion to such a system? To him despotism was preferable, for it appeared to him in its very worst form, that of anarchical socialism. It was not that he mourned for the BOURBONS; their weakness was too apparent to inspire him with the faintest regret; he had too well appreciated their incurable pusillanimity, but even their vacillating rule was preferable, as he thought, to that terrible dynasty of *egorgeres*, who, with a knife in one hand, and a prescription list in the other, red with blood to the elbows, ruled with a rod of iron the entire of France, and were daily cutting off the best and noblest heads in the land as though they were only poppies of the field.

In a *resumé* of the political, financial and military state of France at the commencement of February, 1799, furnished by MALLET to Lord ELGIN, a document founded upon the most authentic information he could obtain with regard to the interior condition of the country, he records in moving language the disgust which he

felt at the proceedings of the Committee of Public Safety and its dictators. In this he particularly specifies the murders at Bordeaux by the wretch TALLIEN and his band of brigands.

"A handful of villains conducted by four jugglers," says he, "disarmed a city in rebellion; a hundred thousand citizens obeyed the decree without daring to offer a murmur. The arrests and executions commenced the next day."

In a subsequent dispatch to Lord ELGIN he dissects the twelve members of the Committee of Public Safety with a trenchant pen. The following description of the elder ROBESPIERRE is worthy of THEOPHRASTUS or LA BRUYERE:

#### ROBESPIERRE.

Robespierre, up to the commencement of February, has dominated over the committee, which dominates over all. The foreigners and the French, who judge of him by his success, attribute great talents to him. They have made him a consummate chief, a prodigy of profundity, a second Cromwell. This description is a caricature. \* \* \* Sombre, suspicious, distrustful his best friends, an atrocious fanatic, vindictive and implacable—his life is the image of that of Pygmalion king of Tyre, such as Fenelon has described him to us.

Emaciated, his eyes hollow, with visage livid, and a restless and wild look, his physiognomy bears the impress of crime and remorse. Tormented by terrors, he is always escorted by three chosen *sans-culottes*, armed to the teeth, who accompany him in his carriage. Returning to his humble abode, he shuts himself up, barricades himself, and only opens his door with extreme precaution. If he dines from home, it is never without having a brace of pistols on the table, on each side of his plate. No servant is allowed to stand behind his chair; he does not eat of any dish unless some one of the guests has eaten before him; he casts a troubled and suspicious eye on all who surround him; fears those in whom he is obliged to confide; sees an enemy in each of his colleagues, and drags out his existence between the terror of assassination or of poisoning. The simplicity of his tastes, his abstinence, his small relish for pleasure, and the firmly-established opinion of his disinterestedness have made and sustained his popularity. He has not a penny: his incorruptibility contrasts with the robberies of his associates; living on his allowance as deputy, he economises his domestic expenses enough to keep a mean carriage, which he believes necessary for his safety, and which he has numbered as a *fiacre*, to avoid even the appearance of luxury.

Perhaps even a greater villain than ROBESPIERRE was COLLOT D'HERBOIS, and if he did not quite so much mischief as the chief Terrorist, it was only because he had not the opportunity. COLLOT D'HERBOIS was for many years an actor at Lyons, where his mediocre talents and disagreeable manners rendered him very far from being a favourite with the public; indeed, on one or two occasions, they hissed him. Never were hisses more dearly paid for. Quietly he awaited his revenge. By dint of intrigues, he obtained for himself the nomination of chief commissioner at Lyons, and his exploits there form the bloodiest page in the history of the Reign of Terror. In five weeks he murdered four thousand citizens, and pillaged ten thousand families. And all these barbarities he conducted with an impassive ferocity that might have equalled the cool barbarity of an Oriental tyrant. "He orders a massacre," says MALLET, "with more indifference than one takes an ice."

But happily for France, and for humanity, these wretches could not long reign; they bore within them the elements of their own destruction. A woman connected with DANTON and ROBESPIERRE, consulted them about leaving

France:—"Fly at once," they replied, "fly: would that we were able to follow you: before long, we shall cut each other's throats, and France will be one field of carnage." It was in vain that the Terrorists attempted to drown the voice of conscience by riotous debauchery and gluttonous banquets—the still small whisper stole even into the deaf ear of TALLIEN, across the notes of lascivious music, and the siren songs of courtisans; they knew themselves that their days were numbered. The foundations of their power lay in the terror which they inspired, and when those were sapped, and the people saw what mountebanks they were, that power was at an end. The miserable attempt of ROBESPIERRE to put an end to his own life, when hard pressed by his assailants, proved the reliance which he placed in the partisanship of the mob. The crowd of ruffians and *sans-culottes* who cheered them in their triumphs, followed them not less exultingly to the guillotine, and added another to the examples already inscribed upon the page of history, of the value to be set upon the favour of the public.

After the fall of ROBESPIERRE, the situation of political parties in France appeared to be more than ever undecided. If the Bourbons had played their cards with skill, there is little doubt but that they might at that time have re-established a limited monarchy upon the ruins of the Reign of Terror. Wearied with slaughter, and feeling acutely the evils which the excesses of their late rulers had brought upon their heads, the French people were beginning to sigh for the blessings of quietness and peace, even at the expense of some small concessions of their much-prized and dearly-bought liberty. One party looked towards the princes, the brothers of LOUIS XVI., others to the young orphan who languished in the towers of the Temple, and others to the Duke of ORLEANS (LOUIS PHILIPPE), retired to Switzerland, a prince who was merely respectable, because he had not shared the vices of his father. As to the nation at large, it seemed to be profoundly indifferent to everybody, most of all to the members of the Convention then ruling; "it will see them," says MALLET, "reign or cut throats with equal indifference." It seemed, however, as though Heaven, to punish the Bourbons for their long career of vice and folly, had struck them with utter moral blindness. Although the resuscitation of their Monarchy was more than possible, a return to the old *régime* was utterly impossible; this MALLET, with his usual clear-sightedness, plainly saw. "It would be as impossible," said he to the Abbé DE PRADT, "to build up St. Peter's at Rome with the roadside dust, as to revive the old *régime*." In a memorial addressed to the Count D'ARTOIS, upon whom, after the death of LOUIS XVII., the succession had devolved, he strongly recommended liberal and conciliatory measures;—an amnesty to the culpable, and a disavowal of that shoal of crack-brained *colporteurs* of Royalist opinions who swarmed through France and Switzerland, holding real or pretended brevets from the princes of the house of Bourbon, talking, "in pot-houses and in society, as GENGIS-KHAN did not talk at the head of 200,000 Tartars." This conciliatory policy did not, however, chime with the humour of the Bourbons, or of their followers and sycophants. When the army of the CONDE disembarked on the coast of La Vendée, D'ENTRAIGUES reprinted and circulated in Paris his *Observations sur la conduite des Païssanses Coalisés*; and the scale of punishment therein threatened against the wrong doers, at once revolted the feelings of the nation against the Bourbons; every one said, "between such implacable enemies and the Republicans, we cannot hesitate." DOUCET, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced—

Hitherto the Republicans have fought for glory; to-day every Frenchman must fight for his life. Anglo-maniac Republicans of 1789—Constitutionalists of 1791—one doom awaits you. March then, all of you—march together to exterminate these executioners, who thirst for vengeance only, and are as unwilling to pardon those who, after talking of liberty, desired an impossible monarchy, as they are to forgive the founders of the Republic.

The melancholy result of the expedition was soon apparent. HOCHÉ obtained an easy victory over the Emigrants and the Chouans, the royalist army was routed and cut to pieces, and TALLIEN, arriving from Lorient, announced this victory to the Convention in great detail. The cause of the BOURBONS was once more wrecked, and this time by their own folly. Their adherents were sacrificed by their stiffness. The

prisons and scaffolds again received their victims, and the royalists in the interior of France were as much persecuted as ever.

At this juncture, as if to relieve France from the dilemma in which she was placed, the star of NAPOLEON appeared upon the horizon. The movement of the Revolution henceforward took another direction, for the victorious campaign of Italy not only infused a military spirit throughout France, but even threatened to revolutionize the whole of Europe. The wonderful daring, concentrated revolutionary spirit and boundless ambition of NAPOLEON, at once attracted the attention of MALLET DU PAN, who predicted, with extraordinary fidelity, the future progress of the Conqueror of Europe. Of NAPOLEON himself, then at the head of his victorious army, he says:

The Imperialists have to do with the most daring, the most active, the swiftest mortal that ever existed; his head is brimstone, and he has hind's feet.

When the peace with Austria was concluded, MALLET speaks thus of its consequences as he foresaw them:

\* \* \* Bonaparte and his Vandals will be let loose on France. They will make quick work, I assure you, of the journalists, orators, law-mongers, and mutinous citizens. \* \* \* Enraptured with their victories and their peace, they will let themselves be muzzled. The martial sabre will silence the artillery of tongues and pens, and a new revolution will open upon us, while all the ninnies in and out of France, are speechifying about the admirable disposition of the public mind.

With the rising fortunes of BONAPARTE, whom MALLET hated with a characteristic fervency, as being the Man of the Revolution, fell the hopes that he had entertained of a restoration to liberty and order. "The haven," he writes, "we had almost reached, now seems farther off than ever. I have known few such bitter griefs during the last seven years. We are cast back into a bottomless abyss; there is no kind of calamity that I do not see impending over France and Europe." Animated by these views, he poured, from his retreat at Berne, through the columns of the *Quotidienne*, a steady fire of the most cutting articles against the policy of NAPOLEON. These articles were written with great acerbity, and deeply aroused the anger of the future Emperor. The revenge he took was characteristic. He sent at once for HALLER, a Bernese patrician, who acted as his Chief Commissary at War, and informed him that, if MALLET DU PAN was not immediately expelled from Berne, his country would, sooner or later, feel the effects of his resentment. This notice was not thrown away. HALLER at once communicated it to his friends at Berne; a secret council was held, when, in spite of the most strenuous efforts on the part of MALLET's numerous friends, the fear of BONAPARTE prevailed, and the motion for MALLET's expulsion from the States of the Bernese Republic was carried, after three animated discussions. Although the communication of this intelligence was made in the most delicate manner by MALLET's friend, the Baron D'ERLACH, he was deeply wounded by it. Although the council of Berne appeared to repent of their resolution almost as soon as it was made, and communicated privately with the exile that he need not hasten his departure (a communication almost tantamount to a recantation), MALLET scorned to receive favours from those who had outraged his rights; deeply cut to the heart, he departed at once from a country which, in a moment of pusillanimous fear, had sacrificed him to the caprices of the French Directory and their General. Not many months later MALLET was amply avenged, and by his very enemies; for, taught by this lesson that fear had its influence there, the French Directory proceeded from encroachment to encroachment, and before the year was out, their cannon was destroying old Switzerland.

Driven by these contending storms from place to place, MALLET at last took refuge in England, the only place, to use his own words, "that one may write, speak, think and act;" the refuge for the unfortunate; even at that time, the only haven of liberty. Too proud to accept of alms, he resolved here to support himself by his pen, and at an advanced age, with failing bodily strength he once more entered the lists of political warfare. To take up the pen of the journalist so long laid by, was a touching spectacle, but not inglorious, for it was like the exiled and wretched ULYSSES wielding with ease

the bow which the pampered suitors of PENELOPE had essayed in vain to bend. Encouraged by some small assistance and cheering words from Lord LIVERPOOL and other members of the British Government, MALLET founded *The Mercure Britannique*, not in the form of an ordinary gazette, but as a work especially directed against the French Republic and its government, against everything done and promulgated by the Directory. Many numbers of the *Mercure Britannique* are now lying before us, and the keen trenchant style in which the proceedings of the Directory are exposed, reflect MALLET DU PAN from every page of the book. For close logic and fervid eloquence, we know no political writings but those of EDMUND BURKE to compare with many of its articles. One prophetic sentence, written on the receipt of the news that BONAPARTE had returned from Egypt—an event which, while all the world were accusing him of desertion and cowardice, MALLET DU PAN alone appreciated in its true light—we cannot forbear to transcribe,—

What Frenchman is there so simple as to doubt that as chief of the army, and political chief of the Republic, Bonaparte does not possess in fact, and for the moment, absolute power? The more we fathom this extraordinary man's conduct on the recent occasion, the more we recognise the elements of his genius and character, as they appeared in Italy and Egypt, in every time and place. In a wisely regulated Republic, such a citizen is hurled from the Tarpeian rock; in a republic like that of France, this citizen ascends the Capitol with power to reduce it to ashes, should he be forced to descend once more, or if the Consular sceptre is insufficient to his safety and dominion.

When the editing of the *Mercure* had become a task which MALLET could no longer sustain, when his laborious mind was wearied with having to supply sixty pages of political wisdom per month, he retired to the house of his friend the Count DE LALLY-TOLENDAL, at Richmond, there quietly to die. It was on the 10th of May that consumption completed its work, and MALLET DU PAN resignedly gave up his soul to God. Strew your leaves gently over his remains, ye trees of Richmond, for it was a weary and a gentle spirit that lay down to rest from warfare beneath your shade!

The Count DE LALLY-TOLENDAL thus describes the closing scene:

As many of those who came to perform their melancholy duty, only knew him by his salutary writings, they asked for permission to see him before the grave closed over him for ever. His features were in no way discomposed. He appeared to be sleeping on the bosom of eternal justice. He had been covered with flowers—lilies and white lilac. The mournful procession set out on foot at half-past one, from the house of the Comte de Lally-Tolendal and, passing along the principal street of Richmond, proceeded to the church, and thence to the cemetery. A group of ecclesiastics walked immediately before the coffin; among them was observed the minister of the Swiss church established at London; he was in deep mourning. The pall was supported by Lord Sheffield and the Prince de Poix, M. Fagel, the Right Honourable Mr. Trevor, &c.

So the great ones of the earth assembled to do honour to the journalist after his death; they could do no less—but they might have done more; they might have honoured him during his life.

He lies in the cemetery at Richmond, where his grave may yet be found. Ye pilgrims to Richmond, students of gastronomy, worshippers whose God is your belly, or ever ye wend your way to the shrine of the Star and Garter, turn aside for a moment to gaze upon the resting-place of an honest man.

But his end was better than that of his persecutors, as the breezes of Richmond are balmy than those of St. Helena, and her prospects more vernal and sweet.

## RELIGION.

*On the Power Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation of Animals, &c.* By the Rev. WILLIAM KIRBY, M.A. &c. A new Edition, with Notes. By THOMAS R. JONES, F.R.S. In 2 vols. Vol. I. London: Bohn.

THIS is a reprint of the far-famed Bridgewater Treatise, by Mr. KIRBY, the Entomologist, and it forms a part of Mr. BOHN'S "Scientific Library." The worth of the work itself is too well known to require any eulogy now. The title will insure for it a hearty welcome into every house, especially as it is produced at so small a price. It is an application of the truths of

Nature to the truths of Theology,—God shown through his works. Mr. JONES has added a few notes to correct errors in the text. It is illustrated with many woodcuts.

A SECOND Edition has appeared of the *Gospel of St. Luke*, retranslated, with notes from the writings of SWEDENBORG, by the Rev. J. CLOWES, M.A. We are unable to give an opinion upon the merits of a book that is to us unintelligible.—Another Swedenborgian publication has been sent to us from America, entitled *The Nineteenth Century, or the New Dispensation*, which, for the same reason, we can only name; we can neither describe nor criticise it.—The Rev. W. KEATING, M.A., Curate of Stablesfield, has given to the press a small volume entitled *Sermons for Several Sundays*, neatly written, with some good argument and unadorned eloquence, but scarcely worth the expense of putting into type.—Mr. COLLINS, of Glasgow, has recently added to his cheap series of reprints a series of Lectures by the Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D.D., entitled *Religious Progress*, to which others on the Lord's Prayer are added. They appear to be compositions of a high class, both in thought and expression.—Mr. SNOW has published a second edition of Dr. F. A. COX's *Female Scripture Biography*, which is preceded by an Essay of great power and ability, on "what Christianity has done for Woman." This work is too well known to need commendation now, and as a second edition, it has passed out of the jurisdiction of criticism. Suffice it to say that it contains a series of pleasantly written Biographies of the Female Characters famous in Scripture, each one serving to illustrate some moral lesson, either by way of example or warning.

### EDUCATION AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

*The Republic of Plato, translated into English, with an Introduction, Analysis, and Notes.* By JOHN LEWELLYN DAVIES, M.A., and DAVID JAMES VAUGHAN, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THE text of the Zurich edition of 1847 has been generally followed in this translation, the merit of which appears to us to consist mainly in its substantial, rather than in its literal, fidelity. Translations may be too literal. In rendering word for word, the sense is often sacrificed. But the object of a good translation is not to convey the language, but the thought, of the author, the truth being, that there is no parallelism in the words of two languages: the idea of one is rarely precisely conveyed by that which is supposed to be the same word in the other. Hence the difficulty of translation. Messrs. DAVIES and VAUGHAN appear to have avoided it as far as it was possible, by rendering the meaning in preference to the mere word, and thus their pages have not the wonted stiffness of a translation, but read like an original composition. A copious introduction presents an analysis of the work, and will materially assist the learner in his subsequent studies of it.

MR. WILLIAM BUNGER, of the Clapham Grammar School, has submitted to us a little book of *German Travelling Conversation*, excellently adapted for Schools and Tourists. It seems likely to be very useful for the purpose for which it is designed.—A new edition of *Carpenter's Arithmetic*, so well known and so popular, has just been issued with some improvements by Mr. RUTHERFORD.—Messrs. TEGG and Co. have published a new, and nicely-printed edition of *Guy's New Speaker*. It is prefaced with some instructions in elocution, and some plates, showing at a glance the attitude most necessary to be observed when reciting. The volume is a decided improvement upon the one in vogue in our school days, though, as far as we have examined, no new selections have been added.—The last of Messrs. CHAMBERS's Educational Series, is a treatise on *Political Economy*, and is suitable in style and tone to the young in age and thought. The plan of the writer has been to commence with matters of moral and social concern, and to bring the principles of Political Economy gradually and naturally before the pupil.—*Every Day Astronomy; or Practical Lessons on the Celestial Sphere*, by BERENDE GAZEWEEL (Whittaker and Co.), is a familiar exposition of the elements of astronomy. The Authoress is minute and painstaking, and her instructions are in such a form that the uninitiated will readily comprehend them. It will be a valuable aid to the young, and to teachers who desire to abbreviate and simplify their labours.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*The Tagus and the Tiber; or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850-51.* By WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER. In 2 vols. London: Bentley.

*Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England.* London: Bogue.

*Journey to Iceland, and Travels in Sweden and Norway.* By IDA PFEIFFER. London: Bentley.

*The Tagus and the Tiber*, is a title chosen for the sake of its alliteration, a fashion much in vogue of late, but now almost spoiled by use, seeing that authors, or their publishers, do join together, for the sake of the capital letters of their names, things that nature has put far asunder. Thus with Mr. BAXTER's book. What association is there, save that both begin with the same letter, between the river of Portugal, and the river of Italy? Why not add the Tigris, and the Thames? Really such puerilities ought to be exposed to the ridicule of the public; no other weapon will reach them. Authors and publishers should be made ashamed of them, and, in truth, we find that books so prefaced are usually very trashy productions, having no intrinsic merits, and compelled to rely upon a name to tempt purchasers, who would have been deterred from throwing their money away, had they read a few pages before they bought.

But Mr. BAXTER has not quite the weak and frivolous mind that his choice of a title-page would indicate. He is not very brilliant, to be sure, nor very sensible, but he is a painstaking observer, and he contrives to make tolerable reading out of extremely hackneyed subjects. Be it known, then, that two tours are comprised in these volumes—one in 1850, in Portugal and Spain, the other, in 1851, in Italy. All the ground he went over has been trodden by tourists, and described again and again, so that little of novelty is to be looked for in the descriptions of places; but, in his pictures of the people, Mr. BAXTER presents some remarkable views of the state of things now visible among the down-trodden population of Italy, which statesmen would be wise to watch, for it must issue sooner or later in an explosion, unless there be a gradual and wise relaxation of the prevailing despotism. He thus notes the

#### HATRED OF ITALIANS FOR AUSTRIANS.

In the year 1844, the Corso, or Boulevard which surrounds the city of Milan, presented on fine summer evenings an animated spectacle of carriages and equestrians, rich liveries, and gaily-dressed fashionables: it was pleasant then to sit under the elms, and look on the one hand towards the Alpine summits tinged by the setting sun, on the other at the glittering pageant which these pleasure-seekers displayed. Now all is changed. On the evening of a festival, I sauntered along this spacious drive, and found it forsaken, desolate, lonely. Here and there a grim Austrian soldier guarded a cannon, or a tradesman and his wife jogged along in a rickety gig; but the nobles, the equipages, the prancing steeds, had all disappeared—gone to Turin, to Paris, to London—to any place where the hated uniforms of Hapsburg are not seen. Those who remain have sold their studs, appear seldom in public, and, living retired and obscure, wait the good time coming, when Hungary shall sound the loud tocsin, and Austria, paralyzed, behold the political emancipation of Italy.

I had observed, during my previous visit to Lombardy, the dislike felt by all classes towards the German masters: no one even then could spend a few days in Verona, Padua, and especially Venice, without observing it. But that dislike was love in comparison with the unconcealed hatred, the ungovernable detestation, expressed in 1851, by man, woman, and child, when speaking of "i Tedeschi." We travelled always in the public conveyances, and conversed with a great many people in every walk of life; but we only met one man (and he was a Tuscan officer) who did not openly avow himself an advocate of national independence, a sworn enemy of the bayonets of the North. In Bologna, in Florence, in Rome, in Leghorn, in Pisa, but most of all in Milan, did this dislike manifest itself. In none of these cities, nor on any of the roads in the country, did we see a single German officer or soldier speaking to an Italian. The military rulers have been everywhere sent to Coventry; and when new commotions take place across the Alps, they will be sent somewhere else with very little ceremony.

I looked for any mark of intercourse between the people and the troops in the streets, in the churches, in the carriages, and at the balconies of the capital of Lombardy; but in vain. There are two principal cafes, occupying different sides of the Piazza del Duomo. The Café Mazza was always full of Austrian officers, not a single Italian ever entering it; while the Milanese gentlemen and ladies crowded the café opposite; and if a German dared to intrude there, every citizen instantly rose and departed. Tobacco is, as many know, a Government monopoly: to injure the revenue of their detested rulers, the Lombards have given up using it; not a man was to be seen smoking in the streets; and scarcely had I entered that, as well

as other cities, when I was warned not to put a cigar into my mouth, and thereby break the rules of the "Invisible Government." "If you smoke, sir, you will be knocked down," was repeatedly remarked to me.

The effects of a constitutional government, in restoring prosperity, are shown in the instance of Piedmont, which many of our readers will probably remember as it was, eight or nine years ago. Behold it as it is:

#### GENOA.

Once Piedmont was the persecutor of the Waldenses, the incarnation of bigoted cruelty; now she has established liberty of worship, and a Protestant chapel is being erected at Turin: formerly her ministers approved of that prohibitory fiscal system from which commerce has suffered so much in the Mediterranean; but during the past year they have concluded a Free-trade treaty with England, and prosperity has returned to Genoa to an extent even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine mind. What a change has this liberal policy produced within the last few years!

Not long ago, the city of the Dorias seemed rapidly hastening, like Venice, to a premature decay; but of late that retrograde movement has been stopped; in 1849 I observed manifest symptoms of improvement, and in 1851 the appearance of the Porto Franco, or quarter of bonded warehouses, quite surprised me. One could scarcely move for the crowd of merchants, clerks, warehousemen, and porters, busily engaged among bale-goods and produce; the quays resembled those of Liverpool or New York, more than deserted wharfs of a declining land; and the business there transacted has so outgrown the capabilities of the harbour, that it is said Government have determined to abandon the arsenal and dockyards to commercial purposes, and remove their establishment to La Spezia.

It is really heart-cheering now to stand on the pier of Genoa and contemplate the forest of masts within the mole, to mix with the commercial men on the Bourse or at the Porto Franco, and to see the vast amount of traffic on the road toward the lighthouse. I had heard of the rapid strides being made by Piedmont, but the reality surprised me. From Pietra Santa to Nice, from Spezzia to Genoa, marks of industry, energy, and progress on every side appear; admirable roads, well-cultivated fields, silk-works, canvass-manufactories, shipbuilding, railways, new villas, all bear witness to a rising people—a people who must infallibly lead the civilization of Italy. They have no ruins amongst which to meditate, unless they be the venerable walls of Genoese palaces; but the mantle of England has fallen upon them; and when a period of freedom has brought forth its proper fruit, we may expect to see all that is good and great in the Peninsula rallying round the throne of Turin. How mysterious are the ways of that God who has so ordered it that a country once the high-place of ignorance has become the very stronghold and refuge of Italian patriotism! Watch well, ye enemies of tyranny, over the independence of Sardinia, and the liberties of the Peninsula are safe.

The opinions of an American Farmer on English Agriculture will be received with some respect, when it is known that the author of the *Walks and Talks* is a gentleman of great intelligence and experience, having large and liberal views, and not infected with the characteristic vanity of his countrymen. He frankly recognizes the picturesque charms of England, and the superiority of its agriculture, which, indeed, appears everywhere to have astonished him. He enters heartily into the spirit of our rural scenery, unrivalled in the world. The following is as truthful as it is beautiful. The locality is Cheshire:

#### AN ENGLISH LANDSCAPE.

There we were, right in the midst of it. The country—and such a country—green, dripping, glistening, gorgeous! We stood dumb-stricken by its loveliness, as, from the bleak April and bare boughs we had left at home, broke upon us that English May—sunny, leafy, blooming May—in an English lane; with hedges—English hedges, hawthorn hedges—all in blossom; homely old farm-houses, quaint stables, and haystacks; the old church-spire over the distant trees; the mild sun beaming through the watery atmosphere, and all so quiet—the only sounds the hum of bees and the crisp grass-tearing of a silken-skinned, real, unimported Hereford cow, over the hedge! No longer excited by daring to think we should see it, as we discussed the scheme round the old home fire; no longer cheering ourselves with it in the stupid, tedious ship; no more forgetful of it in the bewilderment of the busy town; but there we were right in the midst of it! Long time silent, and then speaking softly, as if it were enchantment indeed, we gazed upon it, and breathed it—never to be forgotten!

At length we walked on, rapidly, but frequently stopping, one side and the other, like children in a garden:

hedges still, with delicious fragrance, on each side of us, and on, as far as we can see, true farm-fencing hedges; nothing trim, stiff, nice, and amateur-like, but the verdure broken, tufty, low, and natural. They are set on a ridge of earth thrown out from a ditch beside them, which raises and strengthens them as a fence. They are nearly all hawthorn, which is now covered in patches, as if after a slight fall of snow, with clusters of white or pink blossoms over its light green foliage. Here and there a holly-bush, with bunches of scarlet berries, and a few other shrubs, mingle with it. A cart meets us—a real, heavy, big-wheeled English cart; and English horses—real big, shaggy-hoofed, sleek, heavy English cart-horses; and a carter—a real apple-faced, smock-frocked, red-headed, wool-hatted carter—breeches, stockings, hob-nailed shoes, and "Gee-up Dobbin" English carter. Little birds hop along in the road before us; and we guess at their names, first of all electing one to be Robin Redbreast. We study the flowers under the hedge, and determine them nothing else than primroses and buttercups. Through the gates we admire the great, fat, clean-licked, contented-faced cows, and large, white, long-woolled sheep. What else was there? I cannot remember; but there was that altogether that made us forget our fatigue, disregard the rain, thoughtless of the way we were going—serious, happy, and grateful. And this excitement continued for many days.

He was delighted also with the

#### PUBLIC GARDENS AT BIRKENHEAD.

Walking a short distance up an avenue, we passed through another light iron gate, into a thick, luxuriant, and diversified garden. Five minutes of admiration, and a few more spent in studying the manner in which art had been employed to obtain from nature so much beauty, and I was ready to admit that in Democratic America there was nothing to be thought of as comparable with this People's Garden. Indeed, gardening had here reached a perfection that I had never before dreamed of. I cannot undertake to describe the effect of so much taste and skill as had evidently been employed; I will only tell you, that we passed by winding paths over acres and acres, with a constant varying surface, where on all sides were growing every variety of shrubs and flowers, with more than natural grace, all set in borders of greenest, closest turf, and all kept with most consummate neatness. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the gate, we came to an open field of clean, bright green-sward, closely mown, on which a large tent was pitched, and a party of boys in one part, and a party of gentlemen in another, were playing cricket. Beyond this was a large meadow, with rich groups of trees, under which a flock of sheep were reposing, and girls and women, with children, were playing. While watching the cricketers, we were threatened with a shower, and hastened back to look for shelter; which we found in a pagoda, on an island approached by a Chinese bridge. It was soon filled, as were the other ornamental buildings, by a crowd of those who, like ourselves, had been overtaken in the grounds by the rain; and I was glad to observe that the privileges of the garden were enjoyed about equally by all classes. There were some who were attended by servants, and sent at once for their carriages; but a large proportion were of the common ranks, and a few women with children, or suffering from ill health, were evidently the wives of very humble labourers.

Madame PREIFFER has already distinguished herself by her *Travels round the World*, undertaken from sheer love of wandering, and which attracted much attention, for their abundance of personal adventure, and the romance of a lady daring to penetrate, alone and unprotected, regions which few men have explored without danger. Travelling is one of those tastes which grow with indulgence. It is said that no person travels once only, and, however wearied with any single journey, no sooner are mind and body refreshed by rest, than off sets the tourist again, seeking new sights and new excitements. So it was with Madame PREIFFER. The journey round the world only gave her a zest for further explorations, and in a few months after her return, she started again for Iceland. But, upon the whole, this trip did not give her so much satisfaction, nor will it be found so interesting to readers as was the former one. She passed over the ground with extreme rapidity; she was inhospitably received; she endured more real difficulties and discomforts, if not so many actual dangers, and she has certainly brought back a very unpromising sketch of the Icelandic character. It seems that they are extremely mercenary; everything must be paid for, even civility; high and low partake of this greediness of gain. This is so contrary to preconceived impressions of the Northmen, that we must cite our traveller's very words in proof:

The hospitality for which the Icelanders are so celebrated, has been greatly over-rated, in my opinion, as I do not consider them entitled to much credit on that score. It is true that the priests and peasants will readily receive any traveller from Europe, and entertain him to the best of their abilities. But they are well aware that neither adventurers nor beggars are likely to intrude upon them, and feel pretty sure that they will be well paid for their trouble. The compensation I offered on such occasions, was always received, without the least hesitation, by peasant and priest; though I must mention, to the credit of the latter, that I found them universally obliging, and disposed to be of use; they always appeared perfectly contented with my presents, and their demands, when I employed their horses on any of my excursions, were very moderate. Not so with the peasants; whose charges were exorbitant in those parts of the country where a traveller is rarely seen.

We subjoin some extracts from the more novel and interesting portion of a volume which, upon the whole, has much disappointed us. The most striking passage is the description of

#### AN ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.

I now rode on to the Geiser without meeting any further impediment; though this great object of my eager curiosity was concealed from my eyes by a prominent hill, till I was within half a mile of the spot where it lay. At last the mighty columns of steam were in sight; and, approaching to about eighty paces from the principal cauldron, we halted, not venturing to advance any farther without a guide. A peasant, who had followed us from one of the neighbouring huts, now stepped forward, and perceiving my hesitation, he took me by the hand and constituted himself at once my cicerone. Unfortunately, it was Sunday; and he had indulged himself so freely in his fondness for the brandy-bottle that his gait was far from steady; but I could not pause to consider the risk, and, without waiting to ascertain that he was sufficiently conscious to remember the dangers of the place, I confided myself to his directions; my Reikjavick guide being of opinion that I might trust him, and promising to accompany us, to interpret his Iceland gibberish into Danish.

He led me to the edge of the basin, which lies on a gentle elevation of about ten feet. The diameter of the basin is about thirty feet, and that of the cauldron six or seven. Both were full to the brim with water as clear as crystal, which was slightly boiling. In this state the neighbourhood is very dangerous, as they might overflow and empty themselves at any moment; and we therefore left the spot at once and visited the different springs.

My new friend pointed out to me those which I might approach without fear, and warned me against the others. We then returned to the Geiser, where he left me in order to make some preparations for my accommodation; having first furnished me with some rules to enable me to know when an explosion might be expected.

For fear of missing an explosion, it is customary to watch during the whole night. An occasional vigil would present no great difficulty to many travellers, but for me it was a serious undertaking; however, there was no remedy; for an Iceland peasant is not to be depended upon, and few of them would be roused by an outbreak of Hecla itself.

I sat either beneath my tent or in front of it, listening with stretched attention for the signs I had been told to expect. Towards midnight—the hour for spirits—I heard a few dull sounds, like those of a distant cannon; and rushing from the tent, I waited for the subterranean rumblings and the trembling and splitting of the earth, which, according to the books I had read, were the forerunners of an eruption. I could hardly defend myself from a paroxysm of fear;—it is no slight thing to be alone at midnight in such a scene. And many of my friends will perhaps remember how often I told them before my departure, that if my courage failed me anywhere during my travels in Iceland, it would be when I spent a solitary night at the Geiser.

The low rumblings were repeated thirteen times at very short intervals; the basin overflowed after each noise, and nearly emptied itself of its waters; the sounds appearing to proceed from their violent ebullition rather than from any subterranean commotion. In a minute and a-half the whole was over. The waters no longer overflowed the basin and cauldron, which remained nearly full; and, disappointed in every respect, I returned to my tent. This phenomenon was repeated every two or three hours; but I heard nothing further during my first watch, nor all the next day and night.

At last, after waiting till the second day of my sojourn at the Geiser, the long-desired explosion took place, on the 27th of June, at half past nine in the morning. The peasant, who came twice a day to inquire if I had yet seen an eruption, was with me when the first dull sounds which announced the event were heard. We hurried to the spot, and as the waters boiled over as

usual, and the noise died away, I thought I was doomed to disappointment again; but the last tones were just expiring when the explosion suddenly took place. I have really no words to do justice to this magnificent spectacle, which once to behold in a lifetime is enough.

It infinitely surpassed all my expectations. The waters were spouted with great power and volume; column rising above column, as if each were bent on outstripping the others. After I had recovered in some degree from my first astonishment, I looked round at the tent—how small, how diminutive it seemed, compared to those pillars of water! And yet it was nearly twenty feet high: it was lying rather lower, it is true, than the basin of the Geiser; but tent might have been piled on tent—yes, by my reckoning, which may not have been perfectly accurate, however—five or six, one above the other, would not have reached the elevation of these jets, the largest of which I think I can affirm, without any exaggeration, to have risen at least to the height of a hundred feet, and to have been three or four feet in diameter.

Fortunately, I had looked at my watch when the first rumbling was heard, for I should certainly have forgotten to do so during the explosion; and by the calculation I made when it was over, I found that it lasted nearly four minutes—the actual outbreak occupying more than half that time.

When this wonderful scene was ended, the peasant went with me to examine the basin and cauldron: we could approach very near them without the least danger, but there was nothing further to be seen. The waters had entirely disappeared from the basin; into which we entered, and walked close up to the cauldron, where they had also sunk to the depth of seven or eight feet, though they were still boiling and bubbling with great violence.

Here is a gorgeous picture of

#### AN ICELANDIC SUNSET.

The wild and sublime scenery of Iceland never appears to greater advantage than at the hour of sunset, when a peculiar magic light is shed over the wide valleys strewn with lava, without a tree or a bush, and hemmed in by dark mountains, whose summits glitter in the rays of the departing sun; the jokuls (glaciers) are veiled by a shade of delicate rose, while the deepest shadows gather around the lower part of the hills, in striking contrast to the plains, over which floats a purple haze, imparting to them the appearance of a dark sheet of water. The silence, the perfect solitude, are still more impressive. Not a sound is heard, not a living creature is in sight, nor a village, a single cottage, a tree, or a shrub. The whole landscape is absolutely devoid of every sign of life; and as the eye wanders over the boundless and monotonous scene, it seeks in vain for any object of familiar interest on which to rest.

As we reached the extremity of the table-land this evening about eleven o'clock, I saw a sunset which I can never forget. The hills, the valleys, and the glaciers were lighted up by a brilliant red; and I could not remove my eyes from the glowing mountains, although the view at my feet had many claims to my attention and admiration.

The whole long valley was almost entirely covered with meadows, and at its extreme end columns of smoke were seen to arise from the boiling springs. The atmosphere was so clear and pure, so much more transparent than I have ever seen it in any other country, that the light seemed to be very little diminished by the disappearance of the sun, and I observed that the smallest objects were distinctly visible on the plain, a circumstance which was very favourable to our progress, for the road was full of danger, leading as it did abruptly down over the stones and rocks into the valley below. A small stream on one side of us formed several pretty falls, some of which were thirty feet high.

In vain I strained my eyes to find a little church where I might pass the night; for those who have never experienced it may rest assured that it is a serious thing to ride fourteen hours, with nothing to eat but bread and cheese, and not to be able to alight after all at the door of some hotel, *à la ville de Londres or de Paris*.

These are

#### THE SEASONS IN ICELAND.

From the 16th or 18th of June, till the end of the month, there is no night. The sun disappears for a short time behind the hills, but twilight and dawn are blended together, and the last rays of evening have not faded from the sky before the morning light breaks forth with renewed brilliancy. I was in Iceland from the 15th of May till the 29th of July, and although I never went to bed before eleven o'clock, I did not once require the light of a candle. In May, as well as towards the end of July, the twilight lasted about two hours, but it was never dark. Even at the time of my departure I could see to read till half-past eleven. At

first it seemed very strange to go to bed at broad daylight; but I soon got used to it, and no sunshine was bright enough to keep me awake after eleven o'clock. It often struck me as very ridiculous, however, to go out for an evening stroll, about ten, and find myself in the full light of day, instead of the soft glimmering of the moon and stars.

THE last volume of "The Bookcase" (Simms and McIntyre), is a translation of FANNY LEWALD'S *Italian Sketch Book*. The translation is creditably performed, and the work itself is interesting. The fair German discourses familiarly of Art and Nature, Town and Country, People and Politics. She visited all the chief cities, and the acuteness of observation and correctness of judgment, which she has before proved herself to possess, did not forsake her in Italy. As we showed was the case in her work on England, she has a tendency to be wordy, and to talk too much of trivial things. But for some readers this is a recommendation, and perhaps is not always a fault in a book of travels.

### FICTION.

#### THE NEW NOVELS.

*Memoirs and Resolutions of Adam Græme, of Mossgray; Including some Chronicles of the Borough of Fendre.* By the Author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," &c. In 3 vols. London: Colburn and Co.

*Aurelia; or a Beauty's Life in Italy.* In 3 vols. London: Colburn and Co.

*Castle Deloraine; or the Ruined Peer.* By MARIE PRISCILLA SMITH. In 3 vols. London: Bentley.

*Confessions of an Etonian.* By CHARLES ROWCROFT, Esq. Author of "Tales of the Colonies," &c. In 3 vols. London: Colburn and Co.

*The Gipsy's Daughter. A Tale.* Edited by the Author of "The Gambler's Wife," &c. In 2 vols. London: Newby.

We fear that the Authoress of *Margaret Maitland* is falling into the fatal error of writing too much and publishing too fast. The success that attended her first essay in fiction has tempted her, not merely to the diligent use of her pen, for to that there is no objection, but to send to the press all that proceeds from it. There is no harm in facility of composition; on the contrary, it is essential to narrative, for its absence is always uncomfortably felt by the reader in a certain strain and stiffness of manner which a slow writer cannot conceal. But the error consists in the indiscriminate use of all that is so produced. A facile writer should carefully cull from what he writes the better portions of it, that which he has thrown off in his happiest mood, when his fancy was most fervid, and his language most apt and eloquent. Every person accustomed to composition knows that the mind is not always toned to the same high pitch, that sometimes thoughts and words arise and flow out in a continuous stream, sometimes they will scarcely come at all, and when they do straggle in they are disorderly, inapt, and unconnected. A careful author who desires to secure a permanent reputation, must carefully revise his compositions, and weed out the products of such inauspicious seasons, and also prune the too great luxuriance of those happier times when the pen was unable to follow the stream of thought, and it was impossible to call in the aid of the calmer judgment. These are processes to be performed afterwards, when the excitement of composition is over. Then must the pen be used unsparingly to blot out whatever is crude, or extravagant, or redundant, to clip, and prune, and put into artistic shape, so that the public may be presented with a work of art, which is not something thrown off in a hurry, and printed as soon as written, but a product of labour, and reflection, and plan, maturely digested and carefully improved, and which the true artist will not exhibit to the critical eye until he has bestowed upon it hours and hours of correction and "finishing."

The Authoress of *Margaret Maitland* has not done this with either of the novels with which she has so rapidly followed that first successful one; yet was its success mainly owing to the labour she had bestowed upon it. Every line of it had manifestly been subjected to revision over and over again. Hence the estimation in which it is held. The story is nothing; but the telling of it is admirable. Otherwise it is with *Adam Græme*. The story is good; but in the telling of it she does not equal her first essay. The reason of this, is not that she has exhausted her power, but that

she has not bestowed upon it the same amount of time and labour; she has written it too fast, and published it too quickly. No MS. should be sent to the press until it has been completed for a twelvemonth, and thrice at least during that interval it should be re-read for the purpose of an unsparing revision.

In other respects *Adam Græme* is to be commended. It is as well conceived, the characters are as well drawn, the sentiment is as wholesome, and the descriptions are as picturesque, as those of its predecessor. The plot is more involved and more interesting. To those who read for amusement only, it will have attractions even greater than those of *Margaret Maitland*. But we have a regard for the permanent reputation of an authoress whom we esteem so highly, and from whose capacities we have anticipated so much, and we look at this novel, not by comparison with other fictions of the season, but according to her own powers—by what she can do,—and therefore we take the liberty of giving her a friendly warning, as being zealous for her fame, not to be betrayed into the practice of writing too quickly and printing too fast, which has already destroyed the rising reputations of so many novelists, whose early promise has been belied by their latter performances, only because they have ceased to take the same trouble of correction, and to compose as carefully and slowly as they did at the beginning.

*Aurelia* is also the production of a lady. But it has other claims to notice than its merit as a fiction. The authoress informs us in her preface that it is "a faithful and accurate portraiture of the country and the people" of Italy. For such a work she has enjoyed peculiar facilities. She was educated abroad. She has spent half her life in Italy, "amidst the most brilliant scenes of Italian society." "Surrounded by an intimate circle of Italian friends, and looked upon as one of themselves, all the arcana of their domestic life and individuality were revealed to her." Hence, she assures us, the portraits, although they might appear to the English reader to be too highly coloured, "are neither taken from hearsay nor imagination, but drawn by the pen of one who, more than three parts foreign herself, speaks throughout from personal observation."

These are fair promises; and would have been a most welcome introduction to a book that professed to be nothing more than a picture of Italy and the Italians, by a lady who would authenticate it with her name. But here again we are met by that disagreeable, and as we have often asserted here, most objectionable, mixture of fact and fiction, which destroys the worth of the one without adding to the interest of the other. If our authoress had useful information to give us about Italy, would it not have been much better to have presented it in a shape in which it might have been received with respect, and treated as a positive addition to our knowledge, than in the form of a fiction, in which of necessity there is a mingling of the false with the true, of imagination with fact; and the reader is not told, nor has he the means to discover, where one begins and the other ends, which he may receive, and what he must reject. This we know, that the necessities of fiction will require the novelist to colour highly, if not to misrepresent, and indeed here we have some characters which, in spite of the protest in the preface, we cannot but think are borrowed from the memories of the circulating library, and are not portraits from the life, actual experiences of the writer.

Viewed, therefore, as a novel we may award to it considerable praise. It is just the sort of book for the libraries—it abounds in sentiment and romance—the scene is laid in Italy, and that sunny land is depicted with a very charming pencil. The pages glow with the rich colours of the south, as people imagine them to be—before they have seen them. The men are so handsome, and so Byronic. The women are such coquettes. So much passion; so much intrigue; such jealousies, such hates, such revenges. During the summer days (if we are to have any), it will be delightful to loll upon a sofa, or under the shade of a great tree, or upon the sea shore, and read *Aurelia*, and dream of the sunshine, the soft languid air, the blue skies, the mountains, the lakes, the olive and the orange groves, with the dark eyes and hair, the poetical men and the impassioned women, which the pages of *Aurelia* will summon in a brilliant panorama before the mind's eye of the reader.

It is as such a reader, and not in criticism of it as a literary work, that we have noticed it.

*Castle Deloraine* is a tale of our own time; perhaps *the Ruined Peer* is a portrait. Miss SMITH is a lively sketcher of men and manners. She describes a drawing-room to perfection: wherever women most do congregate she is a faithful reporter of the sayings and doings of the assembly. But we cannot say as much for her club-house scenes, her political confabulations, her young men's talk about the opera girls, her dinner-table dialogues after the ladies have retired. Of these she can have no personal knowledge, her reports can be only hearsay, and therefore they are wanting in truth. This is the most prominent fault, and this forgiven, there is much that deserves commendation in the structure and the compensation of this novel. It is extremely lively and entertaining. The characters are well conceived and well sustained; the dialogues are brisk and conversational; the authoress has successfully sought to catch some of those more agreeable features of French fiction which we have already shown to be wanting in our English novelists, and for which we excuse their sins against probability and propriety. Open this novel at any page and the eye will be attracted by a certain vigour and substance that pervade the writing, and the temptation to go on will scarcely be wanted. This is proof of power in the writer and of a peculiar capacity for narrative. Nor will the perusal of the whole work disappoint the expectation that will be excited by inspection of a fragment of it. More pleasant reading the season has not produced. The writer's disquisitions on art and literature, which are somewhat too frequent, and will probably be skipped by the reader who is seeking the excitement of a good story are, upon the whole, creditable to her taste and judgment. Perhaps they might have found a more appropriate place than the pages of a fashionable novel; but they prove the capacity of Miss SMITH for a higher class of composition than that which she has here essayed, with a success that augurs well for the future of one whose first endeavour is so much to be commended.

Surely we have somewhere seen Mr. ROWCROFT'S *Confessions of an Etonian*. Have they already appeared in one of the Magazines? We are inclined so to conclude, although we cannot recall the when and the where. But no matter. If this is their first appearance, they will be heartily welcome to all; if they have seen the light before, and this is their second birth, they will not be the less acceptable to those who were ignorant of their pre-existence, and while by such as may have perused only fragments of them, the collected whole will be eagerly devoured. Unlike the two last writers, we have noticed, Mr. ROWCROFT is a matured and practised hand; he writes like a professor of the art; the skill of the accomplished novelist is apparent alike in the construction of the story and the telling of it. His *Etonian* is a youth of flesh and blood—a being of bone and muscle, moved like other human beings by a mind composed of mingled good and evil, virtues and faults. His adventures are such as might occur to any man of like mould, placed in similar circumstances. He does not endeavour to startle his readers by extravagances that verge upon the impossible, he is content to please them by incidents that some will call commonplace, because they are probable, and tame, because they are not romantic. A great deal of humour pervades these pages, and some passages of extreme pathos serve, by contrast, to give it edge. We do not attempt an analysis of a story which can scarcely be said to have a plot, for this should always be left for the reader to discover in the book itself. The circulating library may safely order it.

Whether *The Gipsy's Daughter* is the production of the author, by whom it is stated to be edited, or if this is one of those tricks by which an unknown writer is sought to be palmed upon the world, by putting on the title-page a known name, in hope that the distinction between authorship and editorship may not be discovered by "the discerning public," we know not, nor do we much care, save that it is a trick now becoming somewhat stale. It is our business to pass an opinion on the work thus introduced, without being biased by its origin. Thus judged we are bound to say that there is a good deal of merit in *The Gipsy's Daughter*, so much, that there was no need for the writer to borrow another's name and fame. The plot has no novelty—it has been repeated a hundred times—but the writing is more than respectable. In some parts it is truly eloquent, barring the fault

of a too frequent use of epithets, as thus: "Walter took off his straw hat, pushed back his close curls, and stepped soberly and reverently down the shadowy aisles. The Church was one of those rich morsels of quaint antiquity," &c. This is the common sin of young writers, who seem to think that epithets give force to expression. Not so; they usually weaken it. There is so much beside that is meritorious in this young author that we trust he (or she) will be warned and avoid this fault in future.

*The Waverley Novels.* Library Edition. Vol. I. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

No less than one hundred and twenty thousand copies of *The Waverley Novels* have been sold in this country, and as many in the United States. Editions of all sizes and of varying prices, down to the cheapest forms of modern literature, have continually appeared and become rapidly exhausted. But there is one form which they have not yet taken, that of the Standard English Library, to range with other standard English authors—a goodly octavo, with a bold clear type, pleasant to the eye—a treat in itself. This desideratum is now to be supplied by the enterprise of the proprietors of the copyrights, Messrs. BLACK of Edinburgh. The first volume is before us, and it amply fulfils the promise of the advertisement. It is a magnificent specimen of typography. It is also complete. It contains all the author's latest corrections, with some curious additions, and it is embellished with engravings and vignettes. The whole of *Waverley* is contained in it. We trust that such success will attend the publication, that all SCOTT's works will be issued in the same attractive form.

*Queechy.* By ELIZABETH WETHERELL. Authoress of "The Wide, Wide World." In 2 vols. London: Nisbet and Co.

An importation from America. Undoubtedly a work of very considerable ability, abounding in clever, and we should think, truthful sketches of American life and manners, the characters being well conceived and portrayed with extraordinary spirit. The descriptions of scenery also are very brilliant. Altogether it well deserves to be extensively read in this country, where it will afford, not only a great deal of amusement, but much information.

THE new number of the "Railway Library" contains an original novel by Mrs. MAILLARD, entitled *Zingra, the Gipsy*. The name of the writer is quite strange to us, but if this is her first performance it shows enough of promise to justify another attempt. It exhibits much invention, and the plot is interesting. That excuses a great many other faults. — *Catherine Sinclair* is an answer from America to MAYHEW's *Greatest Plague in Life*. It is designed to show the other side of the question, and that bad mistresses make bad servants. — The new volume of "The Parlor Library" contains Captain REID's popular romance, *The Scalp Hunters*. Its fame on its first publication entitles it to the much wider diffusion that will here be given to it.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Nineveh and its Palaces; the Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the elucidation of Holy Writ.* By JOSEPH BONOMI, F.R.S.L. London: Illustrated London Library.

MR. BONOMI's plan in compiling this very handsome volume for the "Illustrated London Library," was this. Having carefully inspected the remains in our Museum and in the Louvre, and the ground-plans of the respective structures, with the original situations of the friezes, he has applied his practical acquaintance with ancient architecture, obtained during his long intercourse with that of Egypt, to the systematic revival, as it were, of the buildings, and to the reading of the sculptures upon the walls, together with the Scriptures, thus making them illustrate and interpret one another. He opens with an account of the Discoverers of the buried City, and the origin and progress of their researches; he then gives a succinct historical sketch of Assyria and Mesopotamia; then he describes the topography. Having thus introduced the main subject of his work with all necessary preliminary information, he proceeds to give careful and elaborate particulars of the discoveries that have been made, explaining each one as he proceeds, by reference to ancient and modern writers, and especially to the Bible. The compiler has exhibited his usual painstaking research in the preparation of this volume, which the proprietors of *The Illustrated News* have brought out in a form that leaves nothing to be desired, as pleasant and attractive to the eye, as its contents will be found to be profitable to the mind. Its typography is beautiful. It is lavishly embellished with

woodcuts, in the best style of the art, and it is handsomely and strongly bound. To those who are acquainted with the other publications that have issued from the same quarter, we need not say that this is a marvel of cheapness as well as of excellence. It is a book to be bought, not to be borrowed.

*Truths Illustrated by Great Authors.* London: White.

THE attractions of a delicate binding and beautiful typography combine, with the character of the contents of this volume, to recommend it as a book for the drawing-room table, and as pre-eminently a gift-book. There is nothing novel in its plan, for many similar compilations have appeared from time to time, but we remember none in which the good taste of the compiler was so conspicuous. It is a sort of dictionary of upwards of four thousand quotations from the best authors of all times and countries, in prose and verse, each one worthy of remembrance, for its wisdom, its beauty, its truth, or its wit. The subjects being arranged alphabetically, the good things that have been written upon any topic desired may be readily found. It is a delightful book to take up for a leisure moment, confident that we can open it nowhere without gleaming instruction from the page upon which the eye rests.

*Reveries of a Bachelor.* By K. MARVEL, Author of "Dream Life," &c. London: Bogue.

WE know not what the fact is, but certainly these pages appear to us to be republications of magazine articles. They have the characteristics of such compositions, which, being written to serve the purpose of the moment, will rarely endure to be read in a collected form. There is usually a spasmodic effort to be amusing about them, which, though not perceptible when each is read separately at long intervals, forces itself upon the attention when they are read continuously. Hence the almost universal failure of collections of contributions to periodicals; nor are these *Reveries* likely to be an exception to the rule, if, indeed, our conjecture is correct as to their original destiny. There is some cleverness in them. The author is a humourist, and throws out his thoughts with very little other care than to give expression to the mood of the moment. But lucubrations of this kind, pleasant enough for a few pages, soon weary, and it is very difficult to wade through three hundred of them.

*The Literary Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A.* Edited, in pursuance of his will, by JOHN G. NICHOLS, F.S.A. London: Nichols and Son.

MR. HARDY was the son of a manufacturer at Leicester, where he was born in October, 1793. In his youth he was a poet, all through his life he was an ardent politician; during a great portion of it he revelled in antiquarian research, and was a copious contributor to *The Gentleman's Magazine*. In his studies he was much assisted by the office he filled of Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester. After a busy life he died on 19th July, 1849, and by his will directed the publication of his MSS., for which he bequeathed the necessary fund of 150*l*. The work was to be edited by his friend, Mr. NICHOLS, for which he was to receive the sum of 200*l*. That volume is now before us. Certainly its contents would not have been worth preserving for their own merits' sake. They comprise, first, a series of Essays on Ecclesiastical Law. Second, Essays and Speeches on Political Questions and Public Business, most of which have now lost their interest. Third, Biographical Sketches; and, fourth, Literary and Miscellaneous Essays. They require no further notice. The author's last will and testament must stand in the place of criticism.

*Philosophers and Actresses*, scenes from the dramas of art and passion, is the title and subject of the series of "Readable Books." They are selected almost entirely from French memoirs. — Mr. J. M. EATON has sent us *A Treatise on the Art of Breeding and Managing the Almond Tumbler*. Probably many of our readers will wonder what sort of thing an Almond Tumbler can be, that a whole volume should thus be devoted to it. We hasten to relieve their perplexity by informing them that it is nothing more nor less than a fancy pigeon, the fullest information for the management of which they will here find detailed to them in forty-nine closely printed pages. — From Mr. SHOBERL we have received a report of a very extraordinary *Trial of Urkoff and others at Genoa*, for a conspiracy to effect a forced marriage with Miss GAMBLE, an English lady of fortune. It is a delightful bit of gossip, and will doubtless be read with eager interest by all who love a good dish of scandal. — The new volume of *Bohn's Classical Library* contains a literal translation of the *Heroides*, the *Amours*, *Art of Love* and *Remedy of Love*, and minor works of OVID, from the pen of Mr. RILEY, B.A. The notes are numerous and very explanatory.

To those who cannot read the original, and those who are learning to do so, this volume will be most acceptable.

—The volume of *Bohn's Illustrated Library* for the present month is the first of a new edition (the fifth) of Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. EATON's *Rome in the Nineteenth Century*, whose popularity, thus proved, is due to its being the most complete and correct description of the City of the Seven Hills, which our literature contains in any one work of reasonable and readable dimensions. A fine taste has enabled the writer to treat of arts and architecture, with the rare combination of the familiarity of a *savant*, and the elegance of an accomplished woman. The value of this new edition, which is to be completed in two volumes, is much enhanced by numerous engravings, illustrating the objects described in the text. — From a Mr. JOSEPH NEWTON, we have received a little treatise on the *Art of Rearing Poultry*. As it appears to be thoroughly practical, it will be acceptable just now that poultry breeding is the rage. — A Second Letter to the Electors of Tewkesbury has been issued by Mr. EDWARD W. COX, entitled *Conservative Practice*, in which he continues the subject of his former one on *Conservative Principles and Policy*, recommended by the *Quarterly Review*, and expresses his desire to promote a general union of all the Conservative party, and of the moderate Liberals, for the preservation of a Liberal Conservative Government, which he deems to be the only barrier against purely democratic ascendancy.

### PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

*The Gentleman's Magazine*, for May, is rich in its wonted attractions—much antiquarian information; a complete Historical Review of the month, and its unique Obituary, containing authentic memoirs of celebrities recently deceased. For these it has been always famous, and in its revived youth it does not abandon the researches which have made it for more than a century one of the most valuable permanent records which this country possesses. One of the most curious things in this number is the infamous JEFFREY's address, when Lord Chancellor, to Lord Chief Justice HERBERT, and of which Mr. MACAULAY remarks that he could find no copy. — *The Eclectic Review*, for May, opens with a powerful paper on the "Maynooth Question." "Lord Jeffrey's Life," "Lord Holland's Memoir of the Whigs," the "Howitts' Literature of Northern Europe," and some other modern books are very ably handled. — *The Sportsman*, for May, collects the sporting news of the month with some original articles, descriptive and imaginative, with two copper-plate engravings. — *The Military Magazine*, for May, recommends itself to the United Services by its papers on military matters, its descriptions of battles, and its clever tales, and to the general public by a timely article on the Militia Question. — *The Farmer's Magazine*, for May, contains all kinds of intelligence useful to farmers at a very small cost, with some excellent engravings. — *The Biographical Magazine*, has memoirs of Dr. PYE SMITH, PESTALOZZI, T. MOORE, and SPINOZA. The papers vary much in merit. — *Hogg's Instructor* contains much that is interesting and instructive. It boasts of some clever contributors. — The fifth number of the *Portrait Gallery*, has portraits finely engraved, with well written memoirs of CALVIN, PALLADIO, Queen ELIZABETH, MONTAIGNE, SCALIGER, TASSO and DRAKE. It is very cheap. — The twenty-second and twenty-third parts of *The Pictorial Family Bible*, edited by Dr. KITTO, almost completes the Old Testament. It is profusely illustrated with excellent engravings, and the notes are descriptive and explanatory,—not doctrinal. Hence it is adapted for every household. — *The Ladies' Companion*, for May, which has become a monthly magazine, and vastly improved under the congenial editorship of Mrs. CROSLAND (formerly CAMILLA TOULMIN), is rich in contributions from pens of fame, the list exhibiting the names of Miss JEWELL, Mrs. ALDY, Mrs. OGILVY, Mrs. T. K. HERVEY, and others of lesser note. It adds to its other attractions a beautiful portrait of the Queen of Spain. — *The Garden Companion*, for May, has two richly coloured engravings, with letterpress descriptions, and some wood-cuts of flowers that should adorn the garden, and gives full instructions for their cultivation. — The publication in numbers has been commenced of *D'Oyly and Mant's Notes to the Bible* without the text, thus making it an appendix, in fact, to every bible in the kingdom. It is very neatly printed. — The tenth and eleventh parts of *Tallis's Drawing-room Table-book of Theatrical Portraits*, present us with beautifully engraved portraits, and memoirs of Miss VANDENHOFF as *Juliet*, Miss GLYN as *Cleopatra*, HARLEY as *Touchstone*, G. BENNET as *Apemontus*, the two Misses CUSHMAN as *Romeo and Juliet*, Mr. A. YOUNG as *Stephano*, Mr. COMPTON as *Launce*, and Mr. BUXTON as *Launcelot Gobbo*. — Messrs. TALLIS have commenced a new periodical of great promise and attractions, under the title of *The Crystal Palace*, of which a complete history and description are contemplated, with engravings on steel of the most interesting of its contents. This first part opens with an exquisitely coloured print of the "Arms of all Nations," then a view of the Palace doomed to destruction by the Vandals of our generation—the many sacrificed to the few—then four

of the statues. It will be an admirable work, and doubtless, immensely popular.—The fourth part of *Wright's History of Scotland* brings down the history to the reign of HENRY the Eighth. It is handsomely printed in royal octavo.—The thirteenth and fourteenth parts of Mr. TOMLINSON's excellent *Cyclopædia of Useful Arts*, advance as far as the word "Engraving." The articles are all carefully written, and the engravings are numerous. To those who are engaged in manufactures this must be invaluable: it will be a useful book of reference everywhere.—*The Gardener's Record*, No. III., is really useful, and in some respects a novelty. Besides descriptions of a garden and its contents, it gives the Sentiment of Flowers, and the Flowers of Literature.—Dr. S. THOMSON'S *Dictionary of Domestic Medicine*, Part V., appears upon the whole to be well adapted for popular use, but the writer should endeavour to avoid technical terms which are unintelligible to the persons by whom this work will be consulted.—The

new number of the *North British Review* is distinguished for the vigour of its attacks in divers directions. It assails Phrenology with stern invective; in a review of a little book on Village Life in England, it mercilessly assails the practice of the Tractarian party. "Romanism and European Civilization" is an equally fierce assault upon Popery. But there are other less controversial themes more agreeably and not less ably treated, as "Life and Chemistry," "King Alfred," the "Stereoscope," and "Dr. Chalmers."—The thirty-fourth part of the National Edition of *Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare*, contains "Julius Cæsar," with all the notes and illustrations of the famous pictorial edition.—*The Illustrated Exhibitor and Magazine of Art*, for May, has a vast quantity of information about art, artists, public buildings, and natural curiosities. Most of the articles are accompanied by excellent woodcuts, and the work is what it pretends to be—a journal of useful illustrations.—*The Popular Educator*, Part I., for May, contains lessons in Ancient History,

English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and French Languages, Botany and Physiology; and contains besides, some Biographies and descriptive articles. A correct taste seems to be exercised, the work is cheap (fivepence for sixty-four quarto pages, printed in double columns), and a skilled contributor has been retained for each department. It cannot fail to become a useful aid in the spread of elementary knowledge.—*The Literary Times, an Ecclesiastical, Historical and Political Review*, Nos. I. to IV. (Hope & Co.) A monthly review of the chief among the books which issue from the press. It seeks to uphold Christianity against the infidel innovations of the day. Each number contains a portion of a critical examination of STRAUSS'S *Life of CHRIST*. The writer shows much penetration, and is thoroughly in earnest. The Editor's hatred of CARLYLE is prominently displayed—perhaps with more bitterness than prudence or skill, unless abuse be deemed argument. The work is well printed, and issued at a very low price.

## FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### THE CRITIC ABROAD.

THE new number of the *Revue des deux Mondes* contains an interesting article on The Music of the North, by Henri Blaze, who has thus returned to his old sphere of labour. Blaze is one of those critics, at once sprightly, eloquent, and searching, whom France chiefly produces, and in these days of translations from the French, his ill-digested but most amusing *Ecrivains et poètes de l'Allemagne* should not go without its English version. The article in question contains subtle appreciations of Jenny Lind and poor Chopin, and especially of Gade, the Danish composer, Mendelssohn's successor at Leipzig, and of the new pianist Haberbier who during the last few months has crowned his successes at Stockholm and St. Petersburg by a Parisian triumph. The same number has a reply from the French officials, employed in Libri's case, to Prosper Mérimée's defence of him. Mérimée was very severe on their bibliographical blunders, and has to cry (and in a short letter) does cry: *peccavi*—for his own.

Paris sends a new volume of course of Lamartine's interminable *Histoire de la Restauration*, and a contribution by Lerménier to the History of Greece, *Histoire des Législateurs et des Constitutions de la Grèce antique*, in which the learned gentleman, with a keen eye to the powers that be, condemns absolutism, republicanism, and constitutionalism, and is very eloquent in praise of Alexander of Macedon. Michel Chevalier has published a work which Mr. Cobden should order immediately, *Examen du système commercial connu sous le nom de système protecteur*. A whole chapter is devoted to an account of the prosperity of the English revenue under Free Trade, and Chevalier has lost none of his blended vigour, clearness, and happy illustrative genius. Strange are the vicissitudes of conviction! Michel began by being a sincere St. Simonian, and is now as sincere a political economist of the High (but not Dry) school.

It is not long since an English statesman published the results of a painful exploration of the prisons of Naples, and here comes M. Paul de Musset with a gay little volume of pictures from the same locality: "*Scènes de la Vie Napolitaine. Le Biscellais et le Vomero*," two lively and entertaining tales descriptive of middle and low life in that loveliest of regions. M. de Musset understands the modern Italian, his brilliant sensuality, luxurious laziness, ever-fertile cunning, and completed unconsciousness—fit material for a King Bomba to fill his gaoles withal. The hero of *Le Biscellais* is a handsome young abbé, unluckily from Biscaglia, a town which gifts its natives with an accent that throws every genuine Neapolitan into fits of laughter. The Abbé falls in love with a pretty widow and rich widow one day quite "promiscuously," expresses his passion by signs, which are reciprocated with Italian promptness; notes are interchanged; and at last the hero is invited to visit the widow and her family as an admitted suitor—he, of course, abandoning the church. Alas! no sooner has he opened his mouth than the Biscaglian accent at once disgusts his widow, and he sinks to the level of a friend. In this capacity, he plies his suit with unremitted vigour, fights some of his rivals with pleasantries, frightens off one burly and bullying Calabrian, by offering to front him in a duel, and at last remains master of the field but not of the Lady, who so plagues and teases him, inciting him even to adventures leading to bodily hurt, that he

leaves her for ever and a-day to re-enter Holy Mother Church. It is now the lady's turn to woo, and full of remorse and love, she follows the obdurate young fellow everywhere, insisting on his acceptance of her hand, until at last, to escape from her, he rushes off to Rome, to study theology, and she, not long disconsolate, marries happily some other handsome young man. The story is next to nothing, but the description of character and incident, the lively widow and the perplexed abbé, the rough Calabrian suitor, and the trickeries of the hero's little servant Antonietto, a miniature Neapolitan Scapin, are in the liveliest and most entertaining French style. The heroine of "*Le Vomero*," on the other hand, is a beautiful young Neapolitan washerwoman, in whom a genuinely French-novel Englishman takes an accidental interest, advising her to wash her linen well, which none of her neighbours do. Giovannina, to whom the "idea of duty" is something new, is surprised at first, but gradually lays the advice to heart, and turning out the cleanest linen in Naples, prospers in the world. One day she goes to her benefactor, to inform him that success forces her to decline offered washing, but he tells her in the abrupt fashion of a French-novel Englishman—"You understand nothing about business. Who, but a fool, would ever refuse work. If your own arms don't suffice, employ those of others. Have under you twenty, thirty, a hundred washerwomen, according to your wants. Pay them by the day. Make them work; superintend them yourself. Found an establishment. Hire rooms. Gain money. Buy property with your savings. Double your fortune by marrying a rich man; triple it by selling establishment and good-will, and retire from business with ten thousand piastres a-year. But no; remain a washerwoman. You understand nothing about business. Heavens! cried Giovannina, is it possible to amass so many piastres with soap and water. Certainly, replied the Englishman. I made a million of francs by manufacturing nails." Giovannina follows the material portion of the laconic nail-maker's advice, and prospers accordingly; but not the matrimonial. Why did she take up with Nino, formed like an Antinous, but a worthless young Lazzarone, who lies and steals by nature. Nino, moreover, had been paying his addresses to Berenice, a fellow-washerwoman of the old school, and deserted her for the successful Giovannina; hence jealousies, plots of assassination and the Neapolitan police. However, it all ends happily. Giovannina has her Nino with all his faults; Berenice marries a sturdy lazzarone; and the two couple live together in the same house; the husbands idling and spending, the wives working and saving. As a lively picture of every-day Neapolitan life, M. de Musset's book, trifling as it is, is more instructive than a dozen dull "*Residences*" or "*Sketches*" such as the ordinary English Tour-writer produces.

Villemain and Cousin, like Michelet and Quinet, have ceased to fill academic chairs in France; and whatever repression can be exercised by a Government, will be felt by French philosophy. Cousin has long ceased to make a figure, and Villemain was never a star of a higher than the third magnitude. Yet he was, perhaps, the first to introduce into France that species of biographical criticism of eminent writers which has played and is playing so prominent a part in literature; and his *Lectures on the English Writers of the Eighteenth Century*, deserve, on

this account, to be had in grateful remembrance. What will become of, and what will be done by, the numerous authors and thinkers who have been ejected from their chosen spheres by the present ruler of France, is a subject on which it is difficult to prophecy. There was some hope held out that Louis Napoleon, after having scattered it to the winds, was to re-organize literature in France. But the sword ever looks coldly on the pen, and the nephew will probably continue to imitate his uncle, in a steady discouragement of literature. Meanwhile, the prolific Dumas is as busy as ever; you cannot take up a Paris paper without finding his name attached to a *feuilleton* of some kind. Alexander the Great is to write, they say, a *Life of Louis Philippe*, and Madame Sand, warned by her recent theatrical failures, is once more at work upon a novel.

Our forefathers knew something of the art of living, but the art of dying was reserved for the nineteenth century to cultivate, and Heinrich Heine deceasing picturesquely at Paris, is a characteristic phenomenon of the age. Ludwig Tieck, the sole surviving member of the grand school of German literature, of which Goethe and Schiller were the heads—Tieck, too, now in his 84th year, is dying (untheatrically) at Berlin, and people who go curiously to see him find him in "handsomely furnished apartments" in the Friedrichstrasse, reclining invalid-like in an arm-chair, but cheerful and talkative, and with the old magnificent eyes. The great Humboldt has been making a speech at Berlin in honour of a zoological Professor's academic anniversary of some kind. The venerable man has just had an elaborate biography of himself presented to him, and which is to form Vol. I. of a new *Ehren-Tempel des XIX. Jahrhunderts*, an acceptable work now that the *Zeitgenossen* is suspended or abandoned. Karl Gutzkow has recovered from the paroxysm of rage into which the critics of his novel threw him, and has brought out a fragment 'of autobiography, *Aus der Jugendzeit*, descriptive of Berlin as it appeared to the youthful G. The German translators, an active and vigilant race, have fastened on and made their own the one volume published of Mr. Charles Dickens' *Childs History of England*.

American literature (original that is) is looking down, but robbery from the English is firm, with a tendency to briskness; the latest transaction in theft worth quoting being a republication of Thackeray's *Yellowplush Papers*. The "Honourable Rufus Coates," a wealthy gentleman in those parts, is engaged on a History of Greece which is to set the Atlantic on fire. This "Honourable" gentleman has already executed, for his own amusement, a translation of Thucydides, probably not sharing in Mr. Cobden's view of the superiority of a number of *The Times* newspaper to the unadorned history of the coucise Grecian. Apparently, tastes differ.

*Profession de Foi du Dix-neuvième Siècle. [Profession of Faith of the Nineteenth Century. By EUGENE PELLETAN.] Paris.*

It is a trite observation that the spirit of the age is stamped upon its literature; we may study ponderous volumes, laden with the repetition or adulteration of borrowed phrases, communicating no idea, no suggestion, no knowledge, and perhaps a single sentence in some small pamphlet, or paragraph in a magazine, may give forcible and

profound expression to the genius of the time; but whether we find this genius best revealed in learned treatises or laboured poems, infused into heavy dogmas or light romance, the circumstance in itself is characteristic of the particular period.

MILTON, before the clamour of controversy and thunder of revolt had ceased vibrating in his ears, composed an epic built upon the solid basis of the faith of that age. If we compare this striking fact with the state of literature in France since the French Revolution, we shall not want material for contemplation. The writers of the present day in France destroy, pull down, but cannot build up; for a society unsettled can have no settled faith. Philosophy, science, thought, have lost nothing of their energy, but their place is unfixed: discussions upon all subjects that affect the destinies of humanity, and its interests, moral and material; the gravest problems, the wildest speculations pass from page to page, and sometimes the profoundest thought assumes the lightest form; a romance is often a philosophical treatise, and often in return philosophical enquiries degenerate into romance.

To understand this we must contrast the state of society in England after the revolution which dethroned the unfortunate CHARLES, with society in France on the day of triumph over a fallen monarchy. The political change at that eventful period of our history, was the climax of social changes previously developed. In France the political changes are the effect of the upheaving of the social element. The foundations are shaken, and no prophet in Europe has wisdom to foresee what amount of violence will occur or suffering be endured before the nodding props are set again. In England a powerful class which had grown upon the ruins of the feudal system,—as the vigorous ivy upon the crumbling wall, eating into the substance of the fabric in which its roots had been nourished,—assumed its inevitable place in the scale of society, not because it was forced upward from the explosion of misery below, but because the growing forces naturally expanded and rose naturally. A word of MILTON's reveals this truth, when he congratulates the victorious party in the Commonwealth, not only because they had vanquished their enemies, but because they had overcome the "superstition of the common people" in favour of the sacredness of the kingly person and office; plain proof it was not turbulence from below they had to combat.

In France, on the contrary, a powerful class endeavours to retain its position, attacked on every side by troops that misery and discontent push on to the assault: the social question absorbs all others, and political changes are but as the dropping of leaves in a storm. The effect upon the minds of men is obvious; continual analysis of first principles produces endless doubt, as the analysis of physical elements supposes decomposition. The difference between MILTON and a modern French philosopher is between one who considers a question resolved and one who seeks impatiently for a solution; one stands like solid rock, the other sweeps on like a torrent, carrying mud and gravel from every shore to form land for other ages, perhaps, but no stepping-stone for this.

We should not do justice to the literature of our neighbours unless we noticed the running commentary upon passing events, which their best writers append to the foot of newspapers. Wit, poetry, philosophy, the record of historic facts, or scientific progress, alternately sparkle, embellish, or inform in the *Feuilletons* of the French journals. This class of writings possesses a vigour and life-like interest missed often in weighty volumes. Here men utter on the moment the thoughts which the moment creates, and find responsive echo in the hearts of readers living in the same present, agitated by the same doubts, perplexed by the same troubles.

We select as an example of the philosophy of the *Feuilleton* a work published in *La Presse* by M. EUGENE PELLETAN: the first part constitutes a complete essay. The journal, *La Presse*, is happy in the talent of its contributors; through its medium M. LAMARTINE honoured the public with his "New Confidences," and the *Memoirs* of CHATEAUBRIAND found there a fitting repository.

The *Profession of Faith of the Nineteenth Century* is rather the confession of an imaginary seeker after truth, who at every step stumbles over ruins. Truth he declares to be "the visit of God to our intelligence, and to prepare for its reception we must clear from our souls the dust of passion."

Man, by the law of his being, is in that essence religious, but the visible forms under which religion has been manifested to man, have been and are a prey to revolution and decay. Catholicism yielded to the assault of Protestantism, and Protestantism gives way to systems of philosophy. Where now does Christianity exist in its purity and its vitality? Such is the important question proposed by M. EUGENE PELLETAN and other thinkers of the same school. We will not follow him in his career of thoughts, however ingenious and original, but extract some passages most calculated to interest the English reader, in which are eloquently described the past glory of the Church of Rome, and her lingering decline. The parallel between the moral and physical condition of Rome is well drawn.

One day, my friend, you will probably go to Rome. You will first traverse the rich valleys of Tuscany, so peopled with villages that the sound of the bell has not time to expire in the space that separates two hamlets. On all sides you will perceive a gracious nature smiling upon man, her companion in labour, and you will advance from cultured scene to scene under the triumphal arch of vines across a perpetual ovation of the country, blessing at every point the policy of agricultural governments thus crowned with harvests.

But after two days journeying the marks of cultivation disappear, the desert commences; you will have reached the frontier of the Roman states.

Passing the Lake Vico you will behold at your feet a valley surrounded by mountains; it is the Agro Romano. As far as the eye can penetrate; it discovers but a vast sterility; only beyond the undulations of the land, relics of waves left there by the last deluge, you may distinguish an almost imperceptible line breaking the monotony and glistening in the sun,—that line is Rome.

Geologists say that in the origin of time, a lake entirely filled the basin of the Agro Romano.

Eleven volcanoes held their torches inclined over this land in travail, which prepared a place for civilization. The volcanoes are extinct, the waters have retired, and the races of the Elect have taken possession of the soil marked by fire as with the signs of the altar. The scene predestinated, where for ages Providence has worked out the drama of history.

And in proportion as the traveller descends this Erebus through which float the shadows of departed nations, he feels, as it were, struck by the breath of dissolution; the very earth, pressed by his footsteps, perishes in a putrifying atmosphere; he finds in his path neither habitation nor sign of neighbouring sympathy expressed in the voice of a church-bell, or smoke ascending from a cottage hearth. \* \* \* The fires scarcely extinct of the first ages of the world, yet mouldering in this valley, sulphureous vapours, and fumes of solfataras exhale from the soil, and in summer the air is gorged with poisons. What cause produces the malaria, develops it with a certain regularity, science vainly endeavours to explain. The malaria kills,—we know nothing more,—it kills unpitifully whoever plants foot upon its territory; it strikes from the height as in the morass, under the shadow as upon the rock. Ancient villages, modern colonies, it has banished all, swept all before it to march onward to the attack of Rome. \* \*

We have not room for the author's description of his entrance into Rome; the following incident is characteristic:

I met a poor family of peasants driven by the malaria to seek at Rome gratuitous death in the hospital.

The husband walked first, his head buried in his cloak; he had struggled to the last moment against his invisible assailant, but implacable nature had conquered. The young wife followed him, faded by suffering, dying, and carrying upon her bosom a dying child; she went on mechanically, heedless of the way, to deposit her burthen in a grave, and rest beside it.

Man still persists to wring out harvests from tracts in this fatal soil. During the first autumnal rains a peasant army descends the Sabine mountains under the guidance of the pifferari. The farmers enroll these moving columns and send them in battalions to their districts; these battalions sometimes attach a hundred ploughs in order to turn up the earth more rapidly. The day ended, they sleep on the ground, and the next morning regain the frontier.

Nine months after they come back to the harvest, but this time it is to a veritable field of battle, the corn is reaped more hastily than it was sown, and when they have tied the sheaves, the labourers receive their salary and return home. But all do not return; there are some who, in the first hours of their labour totter and drop, turn towards their mountains a last look, and wrap their faces in their mantles, and a few days afterwards the pious brotherhoods pass over the plains to bury the dead fallen in the harvest field of battle. \* \* \*

A fatal policy has propagated sterility, and sterility

has spread death in the atmosphere. A blast of fire has stretched over the circumference of the country, chasing towns and populations in its passage, and drawing around Rome itself a line of circumvallation continually closer and closer. \* \* \* Rome, her feet already cold, her head half covered with her shroud, awaits. \* \* \*

Modern asceticism does not believe in life but in annihilation; the Abbé Gerbet found this inscription upon a tomb, "*Umbra et nihil*." He did not know a more glorious device to write upon the marble of Paros, and desired to engrave it in letters of gold upon the gate of Catholicism. "We might," he said, "adapt to the two faces of Rome the inscription I have cited, upon one *Nihil*, upon the other *Umbra*."

The Papacy, without doubt, considered in the light of history, has had its day of glorious inspiration. If I were alone occupied with the records of the past I should know how to render it due justice, but I am not speaking at the date of the middle age, I speak at the date of my generation, and compare what has been with what is now.

Six hundred years ago, Catholicism, of which the Papacy is the personification, held all Europe under its dominion; England was Catholic, Germany was Catholic, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, France, were exclusively Catholic. Catholicism possessed the domestic power, external power, intellectual power, moral power, civil power, territorial power, political power, supernatural power,—in a word—absorbing every power into its own.

And not only did Catholicism govern the external man in all his organization, but confiscated the interior man in all his thoughts. Catholicism alone, knew, preached, meditated, wrote, appropriated in books the experience of past centuries. Catholicism alone could and did teach, uncontradicted, grammar, jurisprudence, philosophy, physics, history, invoking at its will mental light or darkness.

After alluding to the immense influence exerted over public opinion by the organized propaganda of the mendicant monks, when ordinary means of communication between distant places were difficult and insufficient, M. PELLETAN continues:

But if this ambulating publicity failed in its purpose, to replace it there was the clamour of the four hundred thousand trumpets of all the parishes: in the shelter of the Vatican it was enough to say a word against a man, and the name of that man passed like lightning over the lips of all the cures, and burst from the Mediterranean to the Baltic in an explosion of maledictions.

When Innocent III., upon his caparisoned mule, lifted his hand towards the North and cried, "Sword, start from the sheath and be sharpened to exterminate," the winds carried his word to all the highways of Christianity, and the sword was everywhere sharpened to exterminate the enemies of the Church.

When the Reformers had accomplished their task, and the reformed nations received for recompense the intellectual and political sovereignty of Europe, the Papacy, we are told—

Humiliated and irritated, unable either to conquer or tolerate reform, rallied the remnant of Catholic nations, retreated slowly from the North to the South, and entrenched in Italy as in a fortress.

And there the Church of Rome, enclosed in her implacable solitude by the thick atmospheric wall of the malaria, guarded by the fever, hidden behind tombs, amongst the dead, conceals her eyes also in her mantle. She will no longer see, no longer hear; Europe progresses around her; Europe thinks, and she will not take cognizance of the fact.

Isolated more and more, she affects more and more the shadow, shuns life more and more in order to resemble death as closely as possible. She chooses her cardinals from amongst old men, that they in turn may elect a Pope who has not room between him and the grave to make one step forward.

She allows her edifice to crumble lest the alteration of a stone should awaken the curiosity of change; plunged in meditations upon past grandeur, she issues once a year to resume with a word, from the elevation of a balcony, the empire of a world which belongs to her no longer, and to anathematize the heresy which no longer listens to anathemas. She then descends again into silence and immobility.

This judgment is pronounced, not by a Protestant, but by a man expressing the sentiments of a considerable party of that Catholic nation whose soldiers are at this moment the chief support of the Papal throne. He thus sums up his elaborate detail of the Church's past and present destiny:

In France there remains nothing of Catholicism but the sound of a bell in the air. \* \* \* I would not wound a conviction, I simply seek the truth; the age is my witness, and I write its testimony.

## SCIENCE, ART, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, &amp;c.

## MEDICAL SCIENCE.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE  
MEDICAL WORLD.

NOTES BY CELSUS.

## I. NEW BOOKS.

ALCOHOLISMUS CHRONICUS. By DR. MAGNUS HUSS.  
Stockholm: 1851.

I HOPE that the friends of temperance may take measures to have this learned and highly original work ere long laid before the medical profession and the public, in an English dress. It is by far the best attempt which has yet been made to describe the consequences of taking daily potations or "drams" of ardent spirits. The author shows that the results of the habitual use of alcoholic stimulants are disastrous even when inebriety is avoided. The better known diseases of drunkards are also fully treated of. The statistics of the tipplers of the working classes in Stockholm, are very interesting, but far from pleasant to contemplate. In that capital the moderate spirit-drinking labourer when he goes forth at five or six in the morning to his work, takes a cup of coffee with two or three ounces of brandy in it: at breakfast and at dinner similar drams are repeated; and five or six glasses of brandy, or say from ten to fifteen ounces of spirits are thus frequently consumed by the "moderate" dram-drinker daily for an indefinite period. Confirmed drunkards take much larger quantities—from twenty to fifty ounces of raw spirits every day! As in our own country, Saturday and Sunday are the chief days for Bacchanalian excesses.

Alcoholismus chronicus is the name which Dr. Huss gives to that peculiar combination of nervous and other symptoms induced by the daily abuse of spirits; and which is certainly a disease *sui generis*, though, in certain aspects, resembling some kinds of chronic poisoning. One peculiarity of the disease is the appearance of an excess of oil and fatty matter in the blood. Dram drinkers are apt to lose the nervous power of the extremities: and to die from cerebral disease.

FALLACIES OF HOMOEOPATHY, AND THE IMPERFECT STATISTICAL INQUIRIES ON WHICH THE RESULTS OF THAT PRACTICE ARE ESTIMATED. By C. H. F. ROUTH. Pp. 85. London. 1852.

DR. ROUTH marshals a noble army to conquer a non-entity. While I admit that he has shown the absurdity of homoeopathy, I cannot help saying that he has done so at an enormously unnecessary waste of powder and shot. Homoeopathy, with its lay votaries, is not a subject for the exercise of reason, but of faith: and, like most delusions, its very strength lies in the vastness of the demands which it makes upon the credulity of the public. Was not all Vanity Fair in love once with the infallible metallic tractors? and yet who is there now that credits the cures so lavishly ascribed to them in former days? or who is there in 1852 that would forsake sedate physician or noisy quack to try their healing power?

## II. GLEANINGS AND CHIT-CHAT.

TIC DOULOUREUX.—This painful disease, and, indeed, every form of neuralgia, occasionally proves refractory. We find that while some cases are readily cured by arsenic, iron, or quinine, or by general measures directed to the improvement of the digestive functions, others, apparently identical in their symptoms, resist all specific remedies, and baffle every kind of treatment.

Dr. Allan asks a question, an affirmative answer to which may explain many of the disappointments regarding cases of tic to which both patients and practitioners are frequently doomed. "May not," inquires Dr. Allan, "inveterate tic be often caused by cretaceous deposits in inaccessible portions of nervous channels?" He relates the following case, in *The Edinburgh Monthly Medical Journal* for January last. A young woman, aged twenty-five, was brought to him a martyr from tic, beginning over the right eye-brow, and extending over the face. Her complaint had been of six years duration, and was gradually becoming more severe. It commenced with characteristic exactness at a certain hour in the morning, occasionally changing its time of visit until night. On feeling the pained eye-brow, the cellular substance on both sides seemed very thick, and a hard body was detected. On cutting down, a calcareous concretion was dislodged from its position immediately over the supra-orbital foramen, where it was attached to the nerve. Since its extraction, the girl has been comparatively free from pain. The concretion removed was the size of a large pea, and was covered with a pellicle of cellular tissue: it was hard,

gritty, unorganised, and consisted entirely of carbonate of lime.

The publication of this case induced Mr. H. B. Norman to communicate a somewhat similar narrative to the next number of the same journal. The facts are briefly as follows:—A female, aged twenty, suffered from severe paroxysmal pains in the course of the supra-orbital nerve; Mr. Norman cured the neuralgia by removing, by operation, an encysted tumour from the right eye-brow. The cyst contained an earthy concretion. Mr. Norman is disposed to answer in the affirmative Dr. Allan's question, which I have already quoted, and he proposes another which is suggestive of an inquiry full of interest: viz. Whether the calcareous concretions found in these cysts are primary formations, or whether the tumours be not originally composed of fatty matter, epithelium scales, hair, &c., but subsequently changed into earthy substance—as takes place in the degeneration of fibrous tumours?

ANTISEPTIC POWER OF CHLOROFORM.—In the *Gazette Medica*, Dr. Auguna, of Constantinople, establishes, by the detail of experiments, the interesting and important fact that chloroform possesses in a very high degree the property of opposing putrefaction. He has proved that, by means of it, not only flesh, but fruits and seeds, can be preserved from decay. A piece of fresh flesh, introduced into a wide-mouthed and thoroughly clean bottle, containing the 1-200th part of chloroform, was kept from putrefaction.

REGISTRATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.—Dr. W. T. Gairdner has brought this subject before the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh, in such a way as is likely to lead to important amendments being introduced into the present system of registration. He has shown that the imposition of arbitrary limitations upon practitioners in their statements of the cause of death leads to innumerable and serious fallacies. He points out that the object of registration ought to be the furnishing of a concise record of all the circumstances tending to produce the fatal event, so far as these can be ascertained. "Subordinate phenomena, instead of being excluded from the register, or confounded with what might be regarded as the main disease, ought to be in all cases separately stated, with the view of securing correctness and uniformity, and of furnishing data for the investigation of the laws and combinations of disease." Dr. Gairdner's elaborate essay occupies fifteen pages of *The Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science* for April, 1852; and the same number contains the proceedings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in reference to it. The society have approved generally of the author's views: and have resolved to endeavour to obtain the co-operation and aid of all qualified medical practitioners in Edinburgh and Leith in carrying out a new scheme of registration based upon them.

The registration of the illnesses and diseases of individuals, if practicable, would be, at least, as instructive as the registration of their deaths: for the seeds of fatal disorders are often laid at a time when little or no alarm has been excited, so that when the death is registered, the remote cause is often entirely forgotten. Vital statistics can never yield much practical fruit to Hygienics, till a society of earnest and observant family attendants be formed who will faithfully and conscientiously write from day to day the medical history of those to whom they minister. We might, from a magazine of facts so obtained, be able to trace more accurately the effects of hereditary taint, the evils of various modes of life, and (what has never yet been attempted,) the remote influence on public mortality of epidemics, which, at the time of their occurrence, created no anxiety from the absence or rarity of fatal cases.

PHARMACY BILL.—Under this title a measure has been brought into Parliament by Mr. Jacob Bell, by which, if passed, the counter-practice of druggists would receive a stimulus and a sanction which would within ten years supplant the medical practitioners, who at present practice among the humble classes, and overwhelm the community with an inferior order of apothecaries. Let druggists, by all means, be examined and tested by the College of Physicians, or by one of the already existing corporations, before they be allowed to open shop: but do not incorporate a body of tradesmen as the rivals of professional men. However respectable men may be as drug vendors, they need not be constituted by Parliament a self-managing corporation. Members of the Pharmaceutical Society ostentatiously exhibit their beautiful diplomas, they treat a very large number of cases of disease; and they dispense the pills of Professor Holloway, or, with equal readiness, the prescriptions of Dr. Bright, or Dr. Williams. It is nonsense to say that any public good can be obtained by

incorporating such men. What is wanted is not a new corporation; but the institution by one of the present Colleges or Halls of a trustworthy body of dispensers of medical prescriptions, composed of persons who can be well maintained without the temptations of counter-practice, or bad drugs; and who would not be touters for needy or unscrupulous physicians, and therefore the injurers of many modest men. The medical profession and the public are alike interested in defeating the bill now before Parliament, and in establishing rules for the safe and economical dispensing of genuine medicines.

Medicines are adulterated: so are the principal articles of food; but it is not by erecting the grocers into a privileged guild that their wares are to be improved.

CELSUS.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

## SUMMARY OF SCIENCE.

## GEOLOGY.

CAUSES OF THE CHANGES OF CLIMATE, AND OF THE GLACIAL EPOCH.—The influence of the internal heat of the earth on climate, and the laws by which refrigeration should take place, have long occupied the attention of mathematicians, but the problem appears to be too complex to admit of exact solution, if all the conditions involved be taken into consideration. The nearest approximation to the determination of this question seems to be, that the internal heat of the earth exercises a scarcely appreciable influence on its superficial temperature, and that were it not for the loss of heat in the various volcanic districts, the loss of internal, and the increment of external heat, would create such an equilibrium, that no further cooling of the globe could occur. Balancing all probabilities, it appears that a very slight cooling process may still be taking place, but to so slight an extent as not to have exercised any influence on climate during historic time; so that the mean superficial temperature of the earth, as well as that of the atmosphere in contact with its surface, may be regarded as sensibly inalterable for all future time; provided always, that the sun, the atmosphere, and the temperature of surrounding space remain unchanged. Under these conditions, it is highly probable, that some millions of centuries have elapsed since the mean temperature of the earth's surface could have been one degree greater, from the operation of its internal heat, than it now is, so that this cause is insufficient to account for the changes of temperature of which we have evidence in the more recent geological periods. Experiment shows that the average temperature of the earth's surface is precisely the same as the average temperature of the air close to that surface; so that the temperature of the soil we cultivate is exclusively dependent on the temperature of the air, and independent of the internal heat of the earth. In our own latitudes, the temperature is not subject to irregular fluctuation below three feet from the surface; but until we attain a depth of 60 to 70 feet, it changes, to a greater or less extent, with the advancing season; below this depth the temperature never alters at any given point, but the depth and heat now increase in regular progression and proportion to each other; a law which, ascertained by mathematical analysis, has been corroborated by actual observation at all accessible depths. The next consideration is, what is the influence of heat radiating from external bodies, on climate? Of late years, good evidence has been afforded that the sun and our planetary system, as well as all his stellar brethren, have each a distinct motion through space, and are, consequently, constantly changing their relative position to each other; and as there is no reasonable doubt that the stars are similar in their nature to our sun, at any rate as regards the emission of light and heat, it is very evident that the region of space occupied by these stars or suns must differ greatly in temperature at various points, but owing to the enormous distances of these stars, of which our sun is an example, from each other, the region around each star can derive but an exceedingly small quantity of heat from all the other suns, compared with that derived from its own sun placed in the centre. As regards the sun, the earth is placed in such a region. Now was this region, owing to the position of our sun with reference to the other stars, so much colder during that portion of time termed by geologists the *glacial period*, as the phenomena of that period, if thus explained, would require? The time occupied in the formation of the Delta of the Mississippi, and of the alluvial plain lying above, has been estimated at 100,000 years, and if we admit that the Rhone, and other of the European rivers, have been performing a similar work since the glacial period, we may regard the same number of

years to have elapsed since that period in Western Europe; during which space of time it is calculated on Mr. Struve's data, that the sun would have traversed in space, about one-sixth of its mean distance from the stars of the first magnitude, and this would cause far too slight a variation of temperature from stellar radiation, to account for the cold existing during the glacial epoch. The theory of a variation in the intensity of solar radiation at different periods of the earth's existence will account for any change of temperature at its surface, but it is one too ill supported by facts and observations to render its reception warrantable. Dismissing the internal and external sources of terrestrial heat from his considerations on the grounds above stated, as inadequate to account for the low temperatures which have obtained at earlier periods of the world's history, Mr. Hopkins proceeds to consider the effect of a varying configuration of land and sea in causing the changes of temperature of which unequivocal proofs remain on the earth's surface, and has traced out various hypothetical configurations of its superficies, whereby he seeks to explain the conditions under which sufficient cold might exist to produce the phenomenon of the glacial epoch. An obvious method of producing a great degree of cold, is the elevation of land, but as this would require Western Europe to have been a mountain range of at least 10,000 feet above the sea level, a theory utterly opposed to all observation, this supposition is untenable. Nor is the hypothesis, of the bed of the present Atlantic Ocean having been dry land, sufficient to account for the observed phenomena. It is therefore in the diversion of the Gulf-stream which at the present day exercises so vast and beneficial an influence on the climate of Western Europe, and to which these Islands owe their happy immunity from the terrors of an Arctic climate, that the author of this elaborate memoir seeks for the cause of the existence of the glaciers which overspread Western Europe in bygone times. He points out that the great valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, extending over thirty degrees of longitude, occupies the southern portion of the North American continent, bounded on the west by the Rocky Mountains, and on the east by the Alleghanies; the southern boundary being the Gulf of Mexico, into which the Mississippi empties itself. Ascending to the source of this river, the land rises about 1,600 feet, and thence by proceeding northward, we descend into the great valley, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, along the chain of the North American lakes, to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which flows into the Arctic Sea. Thus a depression of 2,000 feet would convert the valley of the Mississippi into an arm of the sea, of which the present Gulf of Mexico would form the southern extremity, the northern communicating with the submerged district now occupied by the chain of lakes above alluded to. A direct communication would thus be produced between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Sea, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains through which the gulf-stream would be poured, so that it would lose all sensible influence on the coasts of Western Europe, whilst the diverted course of the gulf-stream would be attended by a cold counter-current setting towards the region of Northern and Western Europe; thus the deprivation of the present warm current derived from the gulf-stream, and the consequent impinging of a cold counter-current, setting from the Arctic Ocean, upon the region now occupied by Northern and Western Europe, would be sufficient to have produced such a depression of temperature in these countries, as to account for the occurrence of the glacial epoch. This ingenious hypothesis of Mr. Hopkins is strengthened by the existence of vegetable remains between the flank of the Rocky Mountains and of Hudson's Bay, indicative of a much milder climate than at present obtains in those latitudes.

#### CHEMISTRY AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

**POTASH FROM THE VAPOURS EMITTED BY BLAST FURNACES.**—Professor Penny has examined the soot deposited by the blast furnaces at the Coltness Iron Works near Glasgow, in the flues through which the gases, escaping from the top of the furnace, and which are for the most part combustible, are conducted to the boilers and hot-blast apparatus to be employed as fuel. It appears that this soot is a valuable product, yielding a very large per centage of potash salts, principally the carbonate and sulphate, and in quantities sufficient to render this soot available as a new commercial source of potash, to the advantage both of the iron-master and the community at large.

**CRYSTALLIZED PHOSPHURET OF TUNGSTEN.**—Wöhler obtains this compound by mixing two equivalents of impure phosphoric acid, containing lime and fused in an earthen crucible, with one equivalent of tungstic acid, and igniting the mixture in a charcoal-lined crucible, at a heat sufficient to keep nickel in perfect fusion. He describes this phosphuret as occurring in hollow coke-like masses, lined internally, like some geodes amongst minerals, with brilliant metallic-

looking, steel-gray, six-sided prisms, which he regards as composed of four eqs. of tungsten and one eq. of phosphorus. Pure phosphoric acid does not yield so beautiful a product as that obtained from the impure acid.

**CROTON OIL** consists of a bland inert oil, and of an oil soluble in alcohol and ether, endowed with all the properties of this powerful medicine. The acid volatile principle of croton oil is devoid of acid qualities.

**MERCURY** can readily be detected by adding a strong solution of iodide of potassium to a very minute portion of any salt of mercury, whether it be soluble or not, and placing the mixture on a disc of bright copper, when it will leave the characteristic bright silvery stain of mercury on the metallic disc. This easy test will detect the presence of one-hundredth to the five-hundredth of a grain of a mercurial salt.

**CHLOROFORM** is stated to possess powerful antiseptic properties, very small quantities being sufficient to arrest or prevent the putrefaction of organic bodies.

**ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL** may be procured by digesting the highest rectified spirits of wine, with four-fifths of its weight of freshly burnt lime in small lumps, for twenty-four hours, distilling from a chloride of calcium bath, and repeating the operation with the product of the first distillation. Anhydrous ether may also be obtained by a similar process.

**CARBONIC ACID GAS** is rapidly decomposed by some parasitic plants in sunlight. Two ounces of the twigs of *viscum album*, common mistletoe, exposed to the sun's rays in water containing carbonic acid gas, liberated in the space of two hours, 20 cubic centimeters of gas which contained 61.5 per cent. of oxygen.

**SUGAR** in its various stages of manufacture, to judge from the pages of the *Repertory of Patent Inventions*, is again attracting the attention of ingenious men. It is notorious that the produce from the canes is far below the amount of crystallizable sugar they actually contain, and every effort of chemical, agricultural, and mechanical science, applied to this branch of industry, merits the warmest encouragement, as tending to re-instate our West Indian colonies in their former prosperity. The same journal [February, 1852] contains a patent for adapting electro-magnetism as a motive power. I have already expressed the opinion respecting this source of motion, that the science of electricity does not yet admit of an economical adaptation of its power, yet every effort so to apply it deserves encouragement and respectful consideration, as a step towards the achievement of an object which, one of these days, will be successfully carried out. The inventions of Young, of White, and of Reece, in the distillation of coal, peat, &c., have stimulated the inventive faculties of others, two new patents bearing on this branch of industry having appeared in a late number of the *Repertory*.

**STRYCHNIA IN BITTER BEER.**—The hubbub created by the assertion, in the daily journals, of a booby signing himself "M.D.," that the fearfully poisonous alkaloid strychnia was extensively used by the brewers of pale or bitter beer, must be fresh in the memories of most of us. The brewers interested in refuting this tale have, perhaps, wisely, for it is not to be expected that the public at large could detect its intrinsic absurdity, charged Professor Graham of the London University, and Dr. Hofmann to analyse various samples of these beers which had passed out of the brewers' possession before this statement was publicly made by M.D., and as any one in the slightest degree acquainted with the subject, or with the nature of strychnia, would have predicted, these very competent chemists were unable to detect the presence of this alkaloid in any specimen of the beer they examined; although, when beer was purposely mixed with sufficient strychnia to impart the required bitterness to the beverage; viz., one grain to a gallon of beer (which by the bye is double the dose which is fatal, half a grain of strychnia causing death) the presence of this poison was most easily detected by the well-known chromate of potash and sulphuric acid test, which will betray the existence of a one-thousandth part of a grain of this substance. Unpleasant as the bitter of the hop is, that of strychnia far surpasses it in nauseousness, and would at once mark its presence in any potable liquid, putting aside the probability that a week's use of strychnia-beer would, in almost every case, be followed by a horrible convulsory death. Were it not for the delightful aroma of the essential oil of the hop, a purer bitter, such as gentian or quassia, would render this popular beverage more delicate in flavour, and most probably every whit as wholesome as it is at present. Messrs. Graham and Hofmann trace the report to M. Payen, who endeavours to excuse himself on the grounds that Pelletier and Chevallier have stated it as a fact. We may excuse the Frenchmen, good chemists though they be, on the score of the marvellous capacity for belief which characterizes their nation in matters English, but for an English physician, if such M.D. be, to place any faith in these statements, stamps him as the veriest *gobe-mouche* in his profession. Why have not the brewers rescued M.D. from his obscurity?

HERMES.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE general impression produced by the first visit to the Academy is that of disappointment. The absence of some of our most famous painters, and the few great pictures that adorn the walls, produce a sense of inferiority to former Exhibitions, which, however, a second and third visit will go far to remove, as the mind ceases to think of what there is *not* in the rooms, and looks into the merits of what is there. Some artists, of whom, in past years, we have had occasion to speak as men of promise, appear this year with performances that justify those anticipations, and prove that there is no danger of art in England fading with its present representatives: they will have successors as great, if not greater. There can be little hesitation in assigning the palm of excellence in two branches of art, and both to young men. The finest picture, without doubt, is Mr. WARD's *Charlotte Corday going to Execution*; for power, for expression, for grouping, for story-telling, a work of which British art may be proud. In landscape, Mr. ANTHONY's picture holds the first place, for the *genius* it displays, the entire originality of treatment, the perfect truth to nature, the power of conception and execution which it manifests. This is his first appearance in the Royal Academy, although we have had frequent occasion to praise his pictures in Suffolk-street. If the Academy desire to enlist the genius of the age they should lose no time in associating Mr. ANTHONY with themselves. COOK is finer than before in his views of Venice—CANALETTO never painted such water or such atmosphere as that in *Doge's Palace*.

LINSELL is marvellous. He has four pictures, two of them distinguished by skies that only himself could paint. He alone has caught the true tints of autumn—witness his *Timber Wagon*! Next to him stands STANFIELD, whose *Port of La Rochelle* is one of his best works—the water more wavy and semi-transparent than ever, and the composition perfect. After him we should set REDGRAVE's *Woodland Mirror*, a picture of wondrous truth, with real greens, such as we so often see in the country, and so rarely on canvass; and it is most conscientiously painted, no part of it being left unfinished. He knows that a true artist has no right to produce effects anywhere but in a sketch. LEE has no Devonshire scenery; he has resorted to Wales for his present subjects, and the variety has given more interest to his productions. CRESWICK, in the *Mountain Lake*, has presented us with a fine view of lake scenery, instead of the green nooks or long ranges of downs on which he used to luxuriate. It is a very fine picture, but we prefer him in the old haunts which he has made his own.

The Pre-Raphaelites have abated none of their enthusiasm, nor of their industry, nor of their wilfulness. MILLAIS has two pictures that attract all eyes and excite various observations—*Ophelia*, wondrous for its colour, its care, and its imagination, but setting possibility and perspective painfully at defiance. The other, *The Huguenot on St. Bartholomew's Day*, is almost faultless. Never was emotion more perfectly expressed than in the faces of the fond pair locked in that lingering embrace, conscious that they part for ever. W. H. HUNT has one in the same style, *The Hiring Shepherd*, equally true and faithful in its details, and full of promise. But here we must draw the line. Some of their imitators are vile, copying, as is usual with plagiarists, their foibles and faults, and not their excellences. We must except COLLINS from this censure, for, although he chooses wretched subjects, he executes them with no common ability. Witness his scene in *Regent's Park*, where every flower, and almost every leaf, is given; but the effect of the whole is strangely stiff and sign-board like.

Of the domestic pictures, WEBSTER's *Play-ground* is the foremost by a long distance. It is one of his very best works. Every boy is a character; all are taking a part in the sports, and the observer, by noting countenance and attitude, could tell minutely what sort of boy he is, and what he is then thinking and saying. Mark that young rogue in the corner, who is evidently penniless, but persuading the new boy to pull out his pocket money to buy a mellow pear, of which he anticipates at least half for his trouble.

MACLISE's *Alfred in the Danish Camp* does not altogether satisfy us. It is too theatrical. The characters are too much put into attitude, resembling a *tableau vivant*; but the accessories are wonderfully given, as the boughs clustering with May-flower, the chestnut blossom, and the ferns and field flowers on which the drunken soldiers are reclining.

DAVID ROBERTS exhibits the two finest pictures even he has ever produced—an *Interior of St. Stephen's at Vienna*—the only fault of which is, that it is a little too bright, the peculiar characteristic of that grand cathedral being (as it appeared to us last year), its exceeding gloominess and solemnity; and a view of *The*

*Doge's Palace, Venice*, in which he has proved his capacity to rival the best painters of past or present times in *water* and its *effects*. We hope this success will induce Mr. ROBERTS to attempt others in the same style.

SIDNEY COOPER presents, as usual, several groups of living sheep and breathing oxen, standing or lying in real sunlight, and making us longing to be in the fields again, and almost fancying that we feel the soft air of evening as we gaze on that sunset glow.

As for the Portraits, we have little to report upon them. They are not quite so numerous as formerly, and offer no novelty either of style or excellence.

By-the-bye we had omitted to notice COPE's curious and clever picture of his child, *Florence Cope at Dinner*, delightful for its simplicity. His picture of *The Count Marrying Griselda* is one of the best in the Gallery.

We must reserve the lesser stars for a second notice.

#### NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

We welcome, from the pencil of CHARLES DAVIDSON, a new style; his sea-pieces are capital; he avoids conventionalities, and is the first water-colour artist who has well succeeded in giving that deep emerald sea hue shown to us so often by nature, but only to be represented by her most faithful and closest observers. *Hastings at low water* (No. 121) is a good example of his style. The effect of a fresh sea is produced. No ship, buoy, or rock upon which a wave may break suggests the idea—the picture is, in short, an honest and unassisted transcript of nature. Charming as ever are his spring lanes, hay fields, and wood-bordered roads, where the sunlight steals through twisted boughs and timbered parks, in which his fine old oaks are prominently good.

D. H. MC KEWAN exhibits also much feeling in his pieces. A beautiful scene to which he has done full justice, is *A View on the Neath Vaughan River*, No. 69, a cool-wooded glen where bending trees mingle their green shadows and twisted boughs in a rock-impeded stream. His *Craigy Llyn Vale*, a mountain road, after rain, is cheering and refreshing as need be; and equally to be commended are the lichen-grown rocks and deep clear water of *Rocky Road* in No. 77. Each season are we delighted with fresh signs of genius from the pencil of BENNETT, his *Summer* (No. 58), with lazy cattle in the shade, of foliage rich and full; and his *Spring* (No. 51), where sheep, still wool-clad, graze under newly opened trees,—are delicious specimens of his art; but most does he excel in his mountain-torrent pieces, in which the poet's imagination and the artist's power are blended. JAMES FAHEY, although somewhat cold, has the knack of making charming rural bits from scanty materials. No. 109, *A View from Nore Hill*, has clever shower effects; and in No. 184, with its fellow sketch No. 185, we trace the master's hand which alone could have produced so much from so little.

CHARLES VACHER as yet remains unapproached in his glowing Italian scenes, which tempt one, with true Italian spirit, to dream away one's time over their beauties. Among many of his exquisite productions, the most striking, perhaps, is No. 180, *A Sunset Scene on the Riviera de Levante, Gulf of Genoa*. In the foreground, between an ivy-grown tower and ruined wall, from a table rock, falls a cataract, lost in a deep-wooded valley, where the purple night mists are already gathered; beyond, on a precipitous rock, rises the citadel, overlooking the sun-bathed city at its base; escaping the range of sight, dotted with bird-like sails, stretches the sleeping bay, bordered on the left by mountains, among whose different heights the glowing atmosphere has meted out its various hues. No. 243, with others, which space permits us not to dwell upon, cannot fail to attract the lover of art. With pleasure we recognise HARDWICK's *Valley of Grindelwald* (No. 62). Most intimate must have been his communion with the spirit of Swiss scenery, thus faithfully to have transcribed this most characteristic of Swiss landscapes.

S. ROBINS is eminently successful in his fishing and boating pieces. What extraordinary effect of the power of wind is given in his *Coves Pilot Boat* (No. 13), how earnest the labour of the men in the management of their little craft, which is actually lifted by, not merely mounted up for the convenience of, the waves.

ROWBOTHAM's atmospheric effects on the sea are skilfully produced. In his *Menai Straits* (No. 146), through falling sun-pierced showers is seen the city of Carnarvon; the composition, moreover, is essentially agreeable.

FANNY HARRIS's flowers should not be passed: the sweet peas in No. 27 have all the freshness, delicacy of texture, and, we could almost imagine, perfume of the garden flowers from which they are taken. JOHN CHASE's *Cellini Drawing-room* (No. 44), deserves close observation: the details are most carefully and elaborately finished.

We close our notice, for the present, with a word or two on LOUIS HAGHE's *Audience Chamber of the Magistrates du France de Bruges* (No. 74.) Of a depth and richness of colouring rarely to be seen in water colour, highly plastic, and most faithfully finished, this picture (such we must call it,) may justly be classed among the greatest of its kind. The grouping is graceful and artistic, the lights are skilfully managed, and the accessories, although not conspicuously, as conscientiously finished as if they were to have occupied the most prominent parts of the subject.

*The Art Journal*, for May, continues to present its exquisite series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery, and here are two more of them, MULREADY's *Crossing the Ford*, and DANBY's delicious *Fisherman's Home*. Besides these, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the number in which they appear, we are presented with a steel engraving of WYATT's statue of Musidora, and some thirty woodcuts of the highest class, illustrating PAUL POTTER's Works, RUYSDAEL, Relics of Middle Age Art, the Progress of Art Manufactures, and Mrs. HALL's Pilgrimages to English Shrines.—Mr. BOHN has added to his "Standard Library" the fifth and concluding volume of *Vasari's Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects*, translated by Mrs. JONATHAN FOSTER. Among the most famous biographies contained in this volume, are those of ZUCCHERO, MICHAEL ANGELO, TITIAN, and LIONE LIONI.

#### NEW ENGRAVINGS.

It is with great pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to a fine engraving of MURILLO's famous *Holy Family*, in the National Gallery. It is designed and engraved by A. BALDOUX, with extraordinary power and boldness, reminding us of the Old Masters, who were wont to produce much finer effects by their skilful strokes (which the taste of the day deems coarse) than our modern engravers can accomplish by their dots and almost invisible lines. At all events, for large works there can be no doubt of the superiority of the old style. We do not remember in any modern picture to have seen it so successfully followed as in this, and the result will amply vindicate the choice of the artist. The expression and the tone of the original picture are wonderfully preserved. Who has not desired to possess a good engraving of MURILLO's most holy work? They now may have it ever before their eyes more faithfully rendered than is usual even with engraving.

*The Gems of the Great Exhibition*, No. 2, is a beautiful specimen of the new art of printing in oils. It represents the Belgian compartment, with three of the most famous of the statues. The richness and variety of the colours, and the general effect produced, are really wonderful. Mr. BAXTER will produce a revolution in art if he continues thus to improve his patent. Pictures will be multiplied in copies at a trifling cost. All who desire to preserve reminiscences of the event of last year, will possess themselves of these Gems.

#### TALK OF THE STUDIOS.

THE sale by auction of Marshal Soult's well-known collection of pictures is announced for the 24th, the 25th and the 26th of May,—and will take place at No. 8, Rue du Sentier, Paris.—A package from Leghorn, containing a fresco painting by Julio Romano, has been sent to England by Lord Overstone, for deposit in the National Gallery. It is understood to be a very splendid work of art.—From Dusseldorf we hear that Lessing is engaged on a new historical picture, which promises to equal if not surpass any of his former works. He has chosen for his subject, Luther burning the Bull of Excommunication before the Gates of Wittenberg. He has introduced portraits of Luther, and of Bugenhagen, Cranach, and other contemporaries of the great Reformer.—The Art Union Society have had their yearly meeting, and have gone through the lot-drawing for prizes. The prize of 200*l.* fell to the Reverend H. Sibthorpe, of Warrington; and the two prizes of 150*l.* to the Venerable Archdeacon Behrens, Shrivernham, and Mr. L. J. Douglas, of Maize Hill. Among the gainers of a 50*l.* prize, was Mr. George Frederick Young M.P.—From Denmark it is stated that the capital is about to be endowed with a Crystal Palace, after the designs of Prof. Hetsch. This edifice is to occupy a surface of 4,800 square metres,—and is destined for Exhibitions of the Fine Arts and the Industry of the three Scandinavian kingdoms. The funds are provided by an association of Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian capitalists.—Some fine Rembrandt etchings, the property of a descendant of the famous Burgomaster Six, have been recently sold as Amsterdam, and brought good prices.—Ministers were asked a few evenings since, by Col. Rawdon, whether they had taken into consideration the recommendations of the Committee of 1850 and of the Commission of 1851 respecting the National Gallery. The querist referred to the fact of Mr. Turner having bequeathed his fine collection of pictures to the nation on the express condition that within a given time the country should erect a suitable place for their reception, as rendering the consideration of the subject peculiarly necessary. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said,—“he thought there were many reasons besides that, which should induce the Government to consider the

advisability of erecting a proper place for the reception of works of art. The subject of a new National Gallery had engaged the attention of the present Government, as it had that of their predecessors; but it was not in his power at present to give any information to the House on the subject.”

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

##### NEW MUSIC.

*The Beautiful Breath of the Spring*. Words and Music by J. W. CHERRY.

*My Village Home*. Words and Music by J. W. CHERRY. *Harry May*.

Mr. CHERRY is a popular composer and deservedly so. Perhaps *My Village Home* is more carefully composed than either of its companions; but each has a patent claim to public favour.

*The Anonymous Polka*.

*The Courier Polka*. By T. BAKER. A. W. Hammond. NOTWITHSTANDING the multitude of polkas that have issued from the press, the public appetite for this species of music continues unsatisfied. The two before us are sparkling and animated.

*My Dream is of Thee*. By F. ROMER. A. W. Hammond.

To those who are in the habit of frequenting the concert-room, this ballad must be familiar. Mr. WHITWORTH has nightly rendered it and nightly it has been received with *éclat*.

*Fairies Invitation*. Arranged for two voices, by E. LODER.

*Thou Sweetest Flower*. By MENDELSSOHN, arranged for two voices by E. LODER. R. W. Olivier.

MR. LODER has exhibited great tact and judgment in the arrangement of these duets, having contrived to introduce a pleasing variety in the harmony of the accompaniments without destroying the simplicity of the melodies.

*The Ballad Singer*. Written and composed by GEORGE LINLEY. Shepherd.

THE melody is airy and characteristic.

THERE has been a more than usual number of concerts during the past fortnight, and one of the best of the season was the fourth one of the Philharmonic Society. The performances commenced with a masterpiece by Mendelssohn, the symphony in A major, which was exceedingly well played, heard throughout with the strictest attention, and keenly relished. The *andante* was encored, and every movement loudly applauded. Another splendid symphony was Beethoven's exhilarating one in B flat, in which genius, originality and power are triumphantly exhibited from the first bar to the last. Macfarren's overture to *Don Quixote*, which had never before been presented at the Philharmonic Concerts, was eminently successful,—the united result of its own merits and a remarkably fine performance. Andreas Romberg's overture in D served well as a voluntary, and Spohr's magnificent double quartett (the one in D, which begins like a symphony of Mozart), was played to admiration; but being strictly chamber music it was out of place. Nothing could be more satisfactory, both as to mechanism and effect, than Mr. Thomas's performance on the harp, of a concertino in E flat, his own composition, and a work of considerable merit. This promising and talented musician was received with distinguished favour. The vocal music was excellent. Miss Louisa Pyne also sang twice—a *scena* of Weber, which did not suit her well, and a sparkling *bravura* from Auber's enchanting opera of *Les Diamans* which was executed with the utmost ease and brilliance, and was warmly applauded. The concert was not too long, and very few persons left before the end.

The second meeting of the Musical Union was a very interesting one. Madame Pleyel played with Herr Joachim and M. Piatti, in Mendelssohn's fine trio in D minor, then a plaintive air by Schubert and a brilliant fantasia by Liszt, in all of which she enraptured the audience. A composition in D minor, by Schubert, new to this country, excited interest and curiosity. It was splendidly played, Herr Joachim leading with perfect decision and *aplomb*.

At the third concert of the New Philharmonic Society, Berlioz's dramatic symphony, *Romeo and Juliet*, had another hearing. The performance was clearer and smoother than at the first concert; the orchestral colouring was rich and novel, but the most essential elements of musical beauty were absent—regular design, symmetry of form, and grateful melody. The love-scene was the best movement performed, though even in this, the constructive power shown, frequently amounts to nothing beyond a scramble from point to point; and, if stripped of its sonorities, the movement would reduce itself to a faded phrase of *cantabile*. This strange and

laboured work was followed by a chorus from Gluck's *Armida*, which seemed, from its simple and melodious effect, to have been introduced by way of contrast. The remainder of the concert was made up chiefly of a large selection from Spontini's celebrated opera, *La Vestale*.

The great feature of the fourth concert, which took place on the 12th, was Mendelssohn's Grand Choral Symphony, which was executed in a manner combining grandeur and delicacy, vigour and expression. The orchestra also played to perfection the overture to *Der Frieschütz*, and "The Wedding March;" and Mdlle. Clauss performed, with great delicacy and taste, Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor. The vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Staudigl, all of whom sang splendidly.

The second Royal Academy Concert was principally composed of independent vocal performances. A *débütante* appeared in the person of Miss Palmer, a young lady who seems possessed of high natural gifts, both for the conception and execution of elevated vocal music. Her voice is a mezzo-soprano, of fresh and delicate quality, and she sang Mozart's *Quando Mire* with grace, precision and appreciative sentiment. The other singers were Miss Bassano, Miss Trickett, Miss Mary Rose, and Mr. Bannister. Among the instrumental performances was a selection from Mr. Macfarren's opera of *Don Quixote*, which was creditably given; Beethoven's concerto in C, which was fairly rendered by Miss Whitworth, and Mendelssohn's concerto in D, in which Mr. Thomas exhibited his growing decision of style. The great room at Hanover-square was well filled.

At the annual performance at Exeter Hall of *The Messiah* for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, the band and chorus numbered nearly seven hundred performers, under the able direction of Mr. Costa, and there was a host of principal singers. The execution of the whole work, in the choruses, the solo parts, and the orchestral accompaniments, was steady and even, and listened to with the greatest attention by the overflowing audience.

Those highly entertaining performances, M. Alexandre Billet's Classical Concerts, have been brought to a close for the season.

Mr. Neate has also wound up the series of his evening concerts admirably. Every *morceau* at the last concert, which came off at the New Beethoven Rooms, was rendered in first rate style; and a pianoforte trio was performed by Messrs. Neate, Cooper and Piatti, in a manner especially deserving of eulogy.

Since our last, that excellent violinist and composer, Herr Jansa, has given two more *soirées musicales*, the last taking place in the New Beethoven Rooms, on Monday evening, the 10th. The concerts, on both occasions, consisted of some excellent vocal and instrumental pieces, and were highly appreciated throughout by overflowing and discriminating audiences.

Of other concerts deserving of notice, one of the most remarkable was the first *matinée* of the "Quartett Association," a new society, on a plan similar to that of Ella's Musical Union, with this difference, that the quartet party is always to consist of the same persons; the party being Messrs. Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti; and, when the pianoforte is introduced, the performer is Mr. Sterndale Bennett. A stronger bill of fare could hardly have been brought out. At the second performance, which was given on the 12th, a new and beautiful quartet by Mr. Macfarren in G Minor was performed; also Beethoven's quartet in A (Op. 132), and Mdlle. Clauss and Messrs. Sainton played Mendelssohn's second pianoforte trio. The performers were much and deservedly applauded.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 5th, the Hanover-square Rooms were filled with a very numerous and distinguished audience, on the occasion of the first of Mr. Brinley Richards's series of concerts. The most remarkable features of the concert were, Mendelssohn's Grand Figure in A major, and Beethoven's sonata, in F sharp, major (Op. 78), which were listened to with the utmost attention. Mr. Brinley Richards's performances, which were masterly and effective, consisted of his own compositions, two of which were peculiarly relished, a charming romance, "The Vision," and a *morceau de salon*, entitled "La Preciosa," which were both re-demanded. Piatti and Bottesini exhibited their wondrous powers on the violoncello and the contra-basso. The vocalists were, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, and Madame Macfarren; and Mr. Frank Mori accompanied the vocal music with his usual skill.

In the evening of the same day, and in the same rooms, Mr. Aguilar gave his annual concert. The programme was varied and attractive, though its great feature was a couple of new compositions by Mr. Aguilar, an *allegro maestoso* for pianoforte and orchestra, the solo part in which was performed by the composer in a highly-finished manner, and a concert overture in D, entitled *Alpheus*, a spirited and effective composition aspiring to illustrate poetically the most popular fables of mythology through the medium of the orchestra. Vigour and precision marked its execution.

That distinguished composer and pianist, Mr. Ferdinand Hillier, a fellow student of Mendelssohn, and his successor in the direction of the *Gewandhaus* concerts at Leipsic, played a selection from his own works on Thursday morning, the 6th, in the New Beethoven Rooms, in the presence of a number of amateurs and connoisseurs. The selection was rich in merit, and varied in style, and displayed not only Mr. Hillier's versatility of genius and excellence as a composer in almost every branch of the art, but his complete mastery of the pianoforte.

The fifth of the London Wednesday Concerts was remarkable chiefly for the singing of Herr Staudigl and Mdlle. Jetty Treffz, and the solo performances of those extraordinary instrumentalists, Signors Bottesini and Sivori. The celebrated German basso, who made his first appearance, drew forth thunders of applause in that magnificent Cyclopan aria, "Oh! ruddier than the cherry," in which he achieved his greatest triumph of the evening.

Miss Messent, Signor and Madame Ferrari, and Mrs. John Macfarren, have recently given concerts, which were fully attended, and of the most satisfactory nature, the programmes being select and varied, and the executants, both instrumental and vocal, notable and efficient.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CHIT-CHAT.

GREAT musical festivities are in projection at Berlin for the present month.—The rumour that Madame Jenny Goldschmidt may possibly return to Her Majesty's Theatre for eight representations, gains ground. Letters from Germany state as a certainty that Madame Sontag is not coming to London this season: the opera by Meyerbeer on which her return depended not being ready.—The Society of Dramatic Authors of France held their annual meeting on Monday week, at Paris. The report stated that the sums received during the last year by the Association, on account of its members, for the performance of their pieces, was 705,364 francs from Paris, 16,717 francs from what is called the *banlieue* (the suburbs of Paris), and 195,450 francs from the provinces—in all, 36,071*l.* in English money.

#### GOSSIP OF THE LITERARY CIRCLES, RELATING TO BOOKS, AUTHORS, SOCIETIES, &c.

AMONG the books in preparation, is *Adventures of our own Correspondent in Italy*, written by the correspondent of the leading journal, who followed the armies of Charles Albert.—Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, has a new work just ready, entitled *Pequinillo*.—Mr. Rowcroft, author of *Tales of the Colonies*, has nearly ready "Confessions of an Etonian."—The author of *The Bachelor of the Albany* (Mr. Savage) has in the press "Reuben Medicoet; or, the Country Man."—Mr. Vizetelly has published a reprint of a slave memoir which had an extraordinary sale in America,—it is stated of "ten editions in fourteen days,"—under the title of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.—M. Ladrangé, the Paris publisher, announces a new work on "The Philosophy of Bossuet, with Inedited Fragments."—Brussels sends two new volumes by Alexandre Dumas, and one by Leon Gozlan.—The German papers inform us that Professor Gerwinus, the literary critic and historian, and founder of the late *Deutsche Zeitung*, is about to publish a "History of Modern Times."—Dr. Gardiner Spring, the well-known and admired author of other Series of American Discourses, has availed himself of the protection now extended, by publishing his new work on the *Glory of Christ*, first in this country.—Mr. Curtis, the author of *The Nile Notes*, so successful last year in America, has likewise published his new book first in England, under the title of *The Wanderer in Syria*.—M. Lazare, Directeur de la Revue Municipale, is preparing for publication a work entitled, "Histoire du Corps Municipal du Paris," which will be of much historical interest.—A work that promises to be interesting is now in the press at Vienna, and will shortly make its appearance. The author is Gorgey, the Hungarian ex-chief, and the work is entitled "My Life and Acts in the years 1848 and 1849."—Of the large German Dictionary of the brothers Jacob and William Grimm, which has been so long in preparation,—and of which the first part is to appear towards the end of May,—it is announced to us that 7,000 copies had been subscribed for up to the 20th of April. This is a result almost unparalleled in the German book-trade,—and not often surpassed in England.

At the annual meeting of the Shakespeare Society, Mr. Collier produced his copy of the folio edition of our great poet's works, printed in 1632, with the manuscript corrections and alterations made by some owner of the volume not long after its publication. These were examined by the members present, and as they are of high value, in reference to the true text of many important passages, it has been determined to print them by themselves in an octavo volume, which is now in preparation.—M. Villemain, Professor of French Eloquence, and M. Victor Cousin, Professor of History and Ancient Literature, have resigned their chairs in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris. On application, they have been placed on the retired list, with pensions, by a decree of May 3. Two

years ago M. Guizot resigned. All of these professors were appointed in 1828.

A new English paper has been started at Boulogne, called *The French Times*. The English residents at Boulogne are about 5000, and the number of visitors swells to 15,000 during the season.—Col. Rawlinson, it is said, has opened out the entire place of sepulture of the kings and queens of Assyria. There they lie, it is said, "in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids decorated with the royal ornaments and costume, just as they were deposited more than 3,000 years ago."

—The catalogue of the Easter Book-Fair at Leipsic contains 4,527 works as published, and 1,163 to be published. This is an increase of 700 volumes compared with the Michaelmas fair, and of 800 more than the last Easter fair. The number of publishers by whom the works have been brought out is 903. One house at Vienna produced 113, and the Messieurs Brockhaus 95.

—A prize of fifty guineas is offered by Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, F.R.S., for an essay on Portugal, the object being to direct attention to the resources of that country, and to forward the cause of commercial reciprocity between Great Britain and her most ancient ally.—Mr. Utterson's library has recently been sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of Wellington-street, at prices exceeding those of the Roxburghe days. Among the lots most worthy of mention may be enumerated—Lot 256. A curious collection of Old Ballads, from the Heber sale (where it produced 49*l.*), 104*l.* 10*s.* Lot 23. Amours de Daphnis et Chloe, presenting a charming specimen of Desneuil's elaborate tooling, 15*l.* 10*s.* Lot 217. Bandella, Novelle, 4 vols., a fine copy of the original edit., 24*l.* Lot 252. The Story of the Most Noble King Arthur, Copland, 1557, 10*l.* Lot 259. An imperfect copy of Coverdale's Bible, 33*l.* 12*s.* Lot 428. Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, 1590, 9*l.* 12*s.*—A small but interesting selection of autographs from the collection of Mr. C. M. Westmacott, the well known author and journalist, has just been dispersed by auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Piccadilly. Three letters of Keats sold for 3*l.* 2*s.* Some letters of George III. and Charles James Fox, on the defeat of the Coalition Ministry in 1783, sold for 5*l.* Autographs of Louis Philippe and his family sold for 4*l.* 6*s.* A large collection of autographs of Napoleon and most of his marshals and generals, sold for 25*l.* A collection of original memoirs of editors and others connected with the press, sold for 5*l.*; and a bundle of old newspapers, dated about 1641 to 1652, sold for the same sum. A letter of John Wilkes, author of *The North Briton*, sold for 3*l.* 3*s.* A parcel of letters addressed to the late Mr. Taylor, editor of *The Sun*, sold in lots, produced about 38*l.*—amongst them was a letter of Turner, the artist, in rhyme, which sold for 4*l.*—The Board of Directors of the "Cercle de la Librairie, de l'Imprimerie, de la Papeterie," &c., of Paris, i.e., the trade association of publishers, booksellers, printers, stationers, and bookbinders, has recommended to all members of the Society to insert henceforth, in every volume published by them, the following declaration,— "The author and publisher of this work reserve to themselves the right to translate it, or to cause it to be translated in all languages. They will prosecute, in virtue of laws, decrees, and international treaties, all piracies either of the text or the engravings, and all translations made in violation of their rights. The legal deposit of this work has been made at Paris (or at —), and all formalities prescribed by treaties have been fulfilled in the different states with which France has concluded literary conventions."—The annual general meeting of the Camden Society was last week held at the Freemason's Tavern; Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A., president, in the chair. The council entered into a detail of the early historical and literary remains published by the society in the course of the year. These were "Privy Purse Expenses of Charles Second and James Second," "Chronicles of the Grey Friars of London," and "Promptorium," an English and Latin Dictionary.—The schism in the book trade continues. A meeting of authors and others has been held at Mr. Chapman's house, at which a series of resolutions were passed with a view of conveying to Lord Campbell and his co-referees the opinions entertained and arguments advanced by those who dissent from the Association. The meeting, however, declined to be any party to an arbitration, or to submit themselves to be in any way bound by the decision of Lord Campbell and his colleagues. Declining to appoint a deputation to wait upon his Lordship.

#### DRAMA, PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE performance of *Ernani*, at HER MAJESTY'S, on Saturday last, met with as warm a reception as a crowded house could accord. Of CRUVELLI'S *Elvira* I cannot speak in too high terms of praise. CALZOLARI sang the music of *Ernani* more than usually well. BELLETTI was the saturnine *Don Silva*, and played the part like a thorough musician and actor as he is. Of FERLOTTI'S *Carlo V.*, the less said the better. The audience appeared to be highly delighted with the opera and with Mdlle. CRUVELLI, and no less than three times did they insist on the stupid ceremony of calling her before the curtain.

*Don Giovanni* was represented at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA (Covent Garden) on Thursday the 6th. It would be very difficult to spoil this beautiful opera entirely, but RONCONI does much toward such

an effect. The *Donna Anna* of GRISI is well known, and CASTELLAN'S *Zerlina* is the next best to SONTAG'S that we have. MARIO sang as usual very well, but was anything but *Leperello*. But not even a failing in two of the most prominent parts, could mar the effect of the music performed by COSTA'S splendid orchestra, and the saving influence of GRISI and CASTELLAN rendered the production less unsuccessful.

A well written, and excellently acted little afterpiece entitled *A Lucky Friday*, has appeared at the PRINCESSES. The hero is a French banker's clerk, well played by Mr. WIGAN. His "get-up" is marvellous. The piece is an adaptation of his own, and was highly successful.

A new five-act play called *The Warden of Gaueay*, appeared at THE OLYMPIC. This warden is a sort of Irish Brutus, who hangs his son, and is very properly condemned for his pains, by a discriminating audience.

THE MARIONETTES have produced by far the best burlesque on *The Corsicans*. The brothers are *M. Charivari*, of Paris, and *Mr. Punch*, of London. A deadly wound has been inflicted on *M. Charivari* by (I hardly know what to call him, for he may be Emperor or at MAURICE'S before this comes out.) *Mr. Punch* rushes to his brother's rescue, and between them the *individual* is abolished. The little piece is very cleverly written, and as the puppets have the privilege of speaking out, and have not the fear of my Lord Chamberlain before their eyes, a great many home thrusts are the consequence. LONGETIE.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Monday last His Highness the Rajah of Koorg, attended by Colonel DRUMMOND and a large suite of gentlemen and ladies, visited this Institution to see the ox-hydrogen microscope, and the experiments under water by the diver of the establishment, who exhibited the process of blowing up sunken vessels. The lecture by Dr. BACHHOFFNER on the New Polytechnic Gas Fire creates much attention. The Chemical Professor, Mr. PEPPER, is engaged in delivering his interesting discourse on GLYNN and APPEL'S patent paper for the prevention of forgery and piracy by the Anastatic process. This lecture, which proves the facility with which bank notes, cheques, and all kinds of signatures can be imitated so as to defy the closest inspection, ought to be heard by everybody, and be put on their guard against deceptions of which they can have little idea.

#### DICTIONARY AND DIRECTORY OF LIVING AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

[Authors and Artists will be supplied with Printed Forms for giving to us the necessary information, on application by letter to the publisher. An Alphabetical Index of Names, at the close of each volume, will supply the means of ready reference.]

AINSWORTH (WILLIAM HARRISON), Author. Born in King-street, Manchester, 1805. Residing at Kensal Manor-house, Harrow-road. Published.—*Bookworm*. May, 1854.—Several Editions. *Crichton*. 1837.—Four Editions. *Jack Sheppard*. 1839.—Several Editions. *Tower of London*. 1840.—Large Impression. *Guy Fawkes*. 1840.—Large Impression. *Old St. Pauls*. 1841.—Several Editions. *Miser's Daughter*. 1842.—Three Editions. *Windsor Castle*. 1842.—Large Impression. Three Editions. *Saint James's*. 1844.—Three Editions. *Auriol*. 1845. *Lancashire Witches*. 1848.—Two Editions. Edited in 1839-40, *Bentley's Miscellany*. Now Editor and Proprietor of the *New Monthly*, and *Ainsworth's Magazine*.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL, born at Oberassel, near Bonn, now residing at 10, Henstridge Villas, St. John's Wood, was destined by his parents for the church. He continued, until 1843, Preacher and Professor of Theology at the University at Bonn, when, on account of the offence given by his liberal views to the Cultus minister, Eichhorn, Kinkel resigned his former post, in lieu of which he took that of Professor of Literature and History of the Fine Arts. In the same year he married a lady known as a musical artist and composer. In 1848 he was elected democratic member of the Berlin Parliament; and, after its dissolution, joined the insurrection of Baden, took arms for the liberty of his fatherland, was wounded in the battle of Muggenstern, and finally fell into the hands of the Prussians, upon which he was condemned by the Martial Court to imprisonment for life, a judgment which the absolutist party would have overthrown, desiring that he should be shot; this, however, being an impossibility, the martial law only admitting the execution of officers, Kinkel's sentence, to content them, was changed, by an unprecedented act of the Prussian king, in opposition to the sentence of his own Martial Court, into imprisonment for life (instead of in a fortress), in a common workhouse. Thus the poet and patriot was brought into the dwelling of thieves and murderers; he was obliged to spin wool thirteen hours a-day—his head was shaved—he received scarcely sufficient food to still his hunger—and only four times a year (on the King of Prussia's birthday, and on the three feasts of the church) was allowed half a pound of meat. It is impossible here to describe the torments invented by despotism to take vengeance on a helpless man, because he was the favourite of the people. By great contributions collected by the democratic party, and sent to Madame Kinkel, under the pretext of securing her and her children existence, she was enabled to form a plot with the faithful friend and former pupil of her husband to effect his escape. This noble and heroic youth, Charles Schurz, ventured his own life to save that of Kinkel. With immense difficulties, Schurz succeeded in helping Kinkel out of his dungeon, by a ladder of cords. Immediately on his escape, he and his family fled to England, where at first, on account of illness, occasioned by their intense sufferings, they lived in a most desolate condition, for many months struggling hard with death. Works published.—*Sermons*. Cologne: Eisen. 1842. *Poems*. Stuttgart: Cotta. 1843.—Three Editions. *Otto der Schütz*. Stuttgart: Cotta.—Eight Editions. *History of Arts*. Bonn: Henry et Cohen. 1845. *Handwerkerbuch*. Bonn: Suizbach. 1849.

Erzählungen. Stuttgart: Cotta. 1850.—Two Editions. *Abbruch*. Bonn: Habicht. 1846.—Two Editions. Editor of the *Album von Rhein*. Essen: G. D. Bidecker. 1877. *Bonner Zeitung*. 1848, 1849. Contributor in many Art Journals, Poetical Albums, Political Newspapers, &c., from 1840 to 1849.

HOWITT (MARY), Author, 28, Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-park. Author of—*Seven Temptations*; a series of Dramatic Poems. Bentley: (out of print.)

Wood Leighton. 3 vols. Bentley: (republished by Messrs. Simms and McIntyre.) *Ballads and other Poems*. 1 vol. Longman and Co. *Tales for the People and their Children*. 13 vols. Tegg. viz.:—*Strive and Thrive*; *Hope On, Hope Ever*; *Sowing and Reaping*; *Alice Franklin*; *Who shall be Greatest*? *Which is the Wiser*; *Little Coin, much Care*; *Work and Wages*; *Love and Money*; *The Two Apprentices*; *No Sense like Common Sense*; *My Uncle the Clock-maker*; *My Own Story*.

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COCHRANE.—On the 4th May, at 12, St. James's-square, aged 71, John George Cochrane, Esq., Secretary and Librarian to the London Library, deeply lamented and much respected.

COLERIDGE.—On the 3rd May, at 10, Chester-place, Regent's-park, aged 49, Sara, only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Esq., and Widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq.

DALRYMPLE.—On the 2nd May, in his 49th year, Mr. John Dalrymple, F.R.S., the eminent oculist. Mr. Dalrymple was last year appointed one of the Council of the College of Surgeons. Besides his professional pursuits, in which his distinction was universally known, he took an active interest in literary and scientific subjects.

WALKAENER.—Recently, Baron de Walkaener, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, of Paris. In addition to eminence in what the French call the Moral and Political Sciences, he was a very laborious *homme de lettres*, and has given to the world interesting biographies of La Fontaine and other French writers, together with correct editions of their works. He was a member of the Institute, and was one of the principals of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

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## CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, 5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

Established 1840. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Vict. cap. 92.

The attention of the Clergy, and also of Schoolmasters, and the public in general is particularly directed to the plan of the MUTUAL BRANCH of this Institution, in which complete security is combined with the highest attainable economy. The holders of Policies are fully protected from all LOSS and LIABILITY by the Subscribed Capital of One Million sterling, in addition to the large fund accumulated from the Premiums on upwards of 3000 Policies.

At the Division of Profits in 1848 a Bonus of 56 per cent. on the Premiums paid was declared, and the equivalent reduction varied from 25 to 40 per cent. on the Premiums payable until the next Division of Profits in 1852.

Premiums for Assurance against Fire are charged at the usual moderate rates, with a reduction of 100 per cent. on the Residences and Furniture of Clergymen, the Buildings and contents of Churches and Church Schools.

Prospectuses, the necessary Forms, and every requisite information for effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, as above, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

\*.\* All applications for Agencies in those places where the Company have not yet appointed Agents to be addressed to the Secretary.

## LAW PROPERTY ASSURANCE and TRUST SOCIETY. (Completely Registered) 30, Essex-street Strand, London.

Subscribed Capital, 250,000. In 5,000 Shares of 500. each.

DIRECTORS.

RALPH THOMAS BROCKMAN, Esq., Folkestone.

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This Society is established to apply the principle of Assurance to Property as well as to Life; and its business consists of—

THE ASSURANCE OF DEFECTIVE and UNMARKETABLE TITLES, rendering them absolute and perfect.

The Amount of MORTGAGES GUARANTEED: by which Trustees, Solicitors, and others advancing Money are secured from Loss, under any circumstances.

The ASSURANCE OF COPYHOLDS, LIFEHOLDS, and LEASEHOLDS: thereby making them equal or even better than Freeholds, for all purposes of Sale or Mortgage.

The REDEMPTION OF LOANS and MORTGAGES, and Guaranteeing their absolute Redemption within a given period.

MONEY ADVANCED on the PLAN of BUILDING SOCIETIES, without their risks and inconveniences.

INCREASED and IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES GRANTED upon Heritable and Freehold Estates.

The FIDELITY OF CLERKS, SERVANTS, and all others GUARANTEED upon the Payment of a small Annual Premium, and a reduction of nearly one-half made when a Life Assurance is combined with the Fidelity Guarantee.

LIFE ASSURANCES effected for the whole Term of Life, or for a Term of Years, and the Premiums can be paid either yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES or INCREASED INCOMES GRANTED in Exchange for Reversionary Interests.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES GRANTED, and all Policies issued by this Society are Indisputable.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every information will be immediately furnished on application to WILLIAM NEISSON, Esq., Actuary and Secretary, 30, Essex-street, Strand, London.

## SHIRTS.—PATTERNS OF THE NEW

COLOURED SHIRTINGS in every variety of colours. Upwards of 300 different styles for making FORDY'S EUREKA SHIRTS, sent per post (free) on receipt of six postage stamps. Price Twenty-seven Shillings the Half-Dozen.

FORDY'S REGISTERED SHIRT COLLARS are not sold by any Hosiery or Drapers. The Collars possess an improved method of fastening, which entirely dispenses with the use of strings, loops, or elastic contrivances—adapted to any size, suitable for one or twice round cravats. May be had in three different sizes, and either round or pointed. Price 1s. 6d. per dozen. Two, as samples, sent post free on receipt of twenty-eight postage stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand, London.

## CHEAP TEA and CHEAP COFFEE.

Although we sell Black Tea at 3s. per lb., and Good Black Tea at 3s. 4d. Strong Coffee at 10d., and Fine Coffee at 11d. per lb., we still say, to all who study economy, that

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST,

particularly when the best can be obtained from us at the following prices:—

The best Congo Tea ..... 3s. 8d. per lb.

The best Imperial Souchong Tea ..... 4s. 0d. "

The best Lapsang Souchong Tea ..... 4s. 0d. "

The best Myrny Gunpowder Tea ..... 3s. 0d. "

The best Pearl Gunpowder Tea ..... 3s. 8d. "

The best Old Mocha Coffee ..... 1s. 4d. "

The best West Indian Coffee ..... 1s. 4d. "

The best Plantation Ceylon ..... 1s. 0d. "

Tea or Coffee, to the value of 40s. sent Carriage Free to any part of England by

PHILLIPS and Co., Tea Merchants, No. 8, King William-street, City.

## CHEAP ROOFING, LINING FOR DAMP

WALLS. Covering for Verandas, desirable to form light Cellings, and to place under Slates, Tiles, or Metal, to counteract the heat of the sun, and the wet and frost, to top rooms.

F. McNEILL and CO.'S PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT. Price One Penny per Square foot.

As a Roofing it is light, durable, and effective. Half the strength of timber used for slates or tiles only is necessary, and is particularly desirable for farm buildings, workshops, and emigrants' houses, supplied in long lengths by 32 inches wide, and easily applied by unpractised hands.

Also thick Hair Felt for soundproofing under floors, and very thick Hair Felt for Clothing the Boilers and Pipes of the Steam Engine, saving 20 per cent. in fuel.

A Waterproof Bituminous Felt for Lining Damp Walls, free from colour, and can be painted on or coloured, and is a very effective remedy.

Samples and full directions, with illustrations on the cheap construction of roofs (which any carpenter can follow), sent post free, and sellers by post-nominate. Experienced workmen also sent out. Established 13 years.

F. McNEILL and CO.'S PATENT FELT WORKS, Bushill-row, Finsbury. The original and only works of the kind in London.

## MOURNING.—COURT, FAMILY, and COMPLIMENTARY.—The Proprietor of The London General Mourning Warehouse, begs respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt Mourning Attire, that every article of the very best description, requisite for a complete outfit of Mourning may be had at this Establishment at a moderate notice.

Estimates for Servants' Mourning, affording a great saving to families, are furnished; whilst the habitual attendance of experienced assistants (including dressmakers and milliners), enables them to suggest or supply every necessary for the occasion, and suited to any grade or condition of the community. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up, and a note, descriptive of the Mourning required, will insure its being sent forthwith, either in Town or into the Country, and on the most reasonable Terms.

W. C. JAY, 247-249, Regent-street.

## STAGG and MANTLE respectfully announce

that their NEW PREMISES, No. 8, LEICESTER-STREET, are NOW OPEN as a GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE. Every requisite can be obtained at the same low prices for which their house has so long been characterized.

Families waited upon at their residences.—Estimates furnished.

STAGG and MANTLE, Silk Mercers and Linen Drapers, 1, 2, and 3, Leicester-square, and No. 8, Leicester-street.

## REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY AND

IRISH POINTS.—Irish Point, Gaiters, Cuffs, and Linen. Lace: a large variety of children's frocks, suited for the season; ladies' underclothing; gentlemen's shirts and shirt fronts; linens, sheetings, table linen, and towelling; embroidery of all kinds; bog oak ornaments. The above will be found of the best description, at the lowest prices, at the Depot for Irish Manufactures, 253, Regent-street. Country orders promptly attended to, and patterns sent.

## MESSRS. POULSON and COMPANY'S

REGISTERED PARDESSUS (6 & 7 Vict. cap. 65), an elegant light walking Over Coat, or may be worn without another. This delightful spring and summer garment is made principally of the finest Australian Wool—it has been honoured with the distinguished patronage of the elite of the Empire, and is correctly pronounced to be the most economical, graceful, and gentlemanly Over Coat of the season. Price with silk sleeve linings, TWO GUINEAS. Also, the REGISTERED CANTAR, a new morning coat, of the same cloth, 39s.

The Pardessus d'Été, for dust, heat, &c. the same price as their improved Guinea Trousers.

B. POULSON and Co., Sole Patentees and General Tailors, 91, Regent-street, Quadrant, London.

## LISTS OF PRICES.

### JAMES LAW, 31, LUDGATE-HILL.

CARPET, CABINET, and GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSEMAN, sends (postage free) books containing a minute list of every article (and its price) requisite for furnishing.

Splendid Brussels carpets ..... 2 44 per yard.

Rich Tapestry ditto ..... 2 60 "

The very best Brussels ..... 3 31 "

The very best Tapestry ..... 3 9 "

Rich Velvet Felt, only ..... 4 9 "

Cabinet Furniture and Upholstery of every description.

Purchases upwards of 200. sent, carriage free, within 300 miles of London.

Observe—JAMES LAW, 31, Ludgate-hill.

## TO LADIES.—WILLIAM CARTER,

STAY MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER and EXPORTER of WOVE STAYS, respectfully notifies the completion of his Arrangements in the Home and Continental Markets for the present and approaching Season. He has now ready a magnificent collection of Paris, Lyons, Italian, Belgian, and German Wove Stays, all combining the latest improvements at extremely moderate prices. Inspection is invited to various novelties in Corsets, with patent elastic backs and spring braces, also to several kinds of Bodices, Blisters, Belts, Braces, &c. The collection of English manufactured goods is entitled to special attention, as on no former occasion has been able to combine such excellence of production with such retrenchment in price.

Branch Establishment, Newington-caneway; Manufactory, 1, Great Charlotte-street, Portsmouth.

## PARASOLS.—E. ALLEN, 83, Regent-street,

QUANTITY, solicits an inspection of his NEW STOCK of PARASOLS for the present Season.

A large Assortment of JOINTED PARASOLS, from 4s. to 8s. each.

An Elegant Assortment from 10s. 6d. to 20s. each, with E. ALLEN'S Newly-Invented WHITE ENAMEL STRIPS, JOINTED.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS Manufactured on the Premises.

LADIES' RIDING WHIPS, with Solid Silver Mounts, from 6s. 6d. each.

## THOMAS HARRIS and SON'S CRYSTAL

SPECTACLES, the best for Preserving the Sight. Best blue steel, 15s.; silver, 20s.; gold, 42s. Also, Glass Spectacles, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Opera Glasses, Race Glasses, and Telescopes, at very reduced prices.—THOMAS HARRIS and SON, Opticians to the Royal Family, 141, Oxford-street, corner of Cavendish-street, and 82, Great Russell-street. \*.\* Recollect No. 32. Established 70 years.

## SPECTACLES.—Self-acting portable Spring

Spectacles, for all ages. Real and effectual preservers of the Sight. That never slip from the face, but, when removed immediately collapse, and may be worn as an eye-glass. Hand-frame Spectacles to open and shut with one hand only; to fix on the nose or extend before the eyes, at the option of the wearer, in gold, silver, and steel frames, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

May be obtained at the recognised Agents throughout the Country, and in London only of Messrs. HARRIS and SON, Opticians, 52, Great Russell-street, opposite the Entrance of the British Museum.—Patentees, F. B. ANDERSON, Gravesend.

## THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—Valuable

newly-invented very small powerful WAISTCOAT POCKET GLASS, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles, which is found to be invaluable to SPORTSMEN, GENTLEMEN, and GAMEKEEPERS. Price 10s. 10s. sent free.

TELESCOPES.—A new and most important INVENTION in TELESCOPES, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some 35 inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double Stars. They supersede every other kind, and are of all sizes, for the waistcoat pocket, Shooting, Military purposes, &c.

Opera and Race-course Glasses, with wonderful powers; a minute object can be clearly seen from ten to twelve miles distant.

Irresistible newly-invented preserving Spectacles, invisible and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme Deafness.

Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hotel

**TO SMART YOUNG MEN WHO WANT A HAT!** Go to PARKER'S, opposite Shoreditch Church, where you can choose from fifty different shapes of the best Workmanship and Style in London. A First Class Hat in every Prime Shape, 9s. 6d. You are respectfully invited to select your shape from the window.

Note PARKER'S, 128, Shoreditch, opposite the Church, and 49, Crawford-street.

**NICHOLSON'S EL DORADO SHIRTS,** 29, Ludgate-street. White Shirts, 6s. for 36s.; Coloured Ditto, New Patterns, 8s. for 36s.; El Dorado Collars, for once and twice round Cravats, 8s. 6d. per dozen. Boy's Shirts, all sizes, warranted good materials, and the best of workmanship. Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

N.B.—Samples of materials, and directions for self-measurement, sent post-free.

**PROTECTION FROM RAIN.**  
**D'OYLEY'S SCOTCH WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE,** Established 1678. WALKER, BARR, and CO.'S Registered Ventilating Waterproof and Llama Wool Overcoats, 25s. and 40s. The most Noted House in London for Overcoats, Bos-coats, Broad-cloaks, Military and Opera Cloaks, Capes, &c. Servants' Liveries of the best materials and at the lowest possible charges, for Cash. A large Assortment of Scotch Woollen Scarfs and Tweed Trousers, Irish Friseses, Eight quarter and other Cloths, Table Covers and D'Vleys.

346, Strand, opposite Waterloo-Bridge.

**HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS,** sent free by post, contains designs and prices of upwards of ONE HUNDRED different Bedsteads, in Iron, Brass, Japaned Wood, Polished Birch, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Walnut-tree Woods. Also their priced List of Bedding. Their new waterproof enable them to meet the demand for beds of health and strength. They have also, in addition to their usual stock, a great variety of the best designs of PARISIAN BEDSTEADS, both in wood and iron, which they have just imported.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham Court-road.

**JAMES'S REGISTERED RAILWAY TRUNK.**—They are the strongest, lightest, and cheapest description of Trunk that has ever been manufactured for railway travelling. They are fitted up inside with a collapsible Hat case, Tray, Sliding Division, and Pocket. The Registered Collapsible Hat-case can be adapted to any other sort of Trunk.

Drawings or any further particulars, will be forwarded to any party requiring them. A large assortment of hat-boxes, cases, and tin boxes for travellers to London, and every description of conveniences required by travellers, at the Inventors, as below.

JAMES, 102, Oxford-street (corner of John-street);  
Manufactory, 14, John-street.

**HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD** for INFANTS and INVALIDS.—This article, which for so many years has proved to be the best and purest food, contains those properties which prevent acidity, assist digestion, and impart much health and strength to the infant and invalid that cannot be obtained from any other diet.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, patent medicine vendors, grocers, tea-dealers, Italian warehousemen, and confectioners, in packets, at 1s. and 2s. each; also family-cases, 7s. 6d. Please to observe all genuine packets and cases are signed "Jas. Hard's," and manufactured at the Royal Victoria Mill, Dartford, Kent.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR** (as exhibited in the Fountain at the Crystal Palace), is far superior to Eau de Cologne as a toilet and refreshing lotion for the Toilet or Bath; a reviving perfume, a pleasant deodorant, and a powerful disinfectant for apartments and sick rooms. Its numerous useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite in all families. Price 2s. 6d. and 5s.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?** Miss ELLEN GRAHAM, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, will send, post free, on receipt of twenty-four postage stamps, her celebrated NICKER'S (for female) and NICKER'S (for male) for three months' use, for Reproducing the Hair in Baldness, from whatever cause, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness, &c. It is also guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustaches, &c. in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty.

"My hair has become thicker and darker by using your Nickerne."  
—Mr. Merry, Eton.  
"My hair now curls beautifully, and looks very glossy."—Miss Main.  
"I have now a full pair of whiskers. Send me another pot."—Major Hutton.

**AWARDED A PRIZE MEDAL UNDER CLASS XIX. TO THE CARPET TRADE.—ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING.**—The PATENT WOOLLEN CLOTH COMPANY begs to inform the Trade that their NEW PATTERNS IN CARPETS and TABLE COVERS, for the present season are now out, and will be found far superior to any they have hitherto produced, both in style and variety. The public can be supplied at all respectable Carpet-houses in London and the country. The Company deem it necessary to caution the public against parties who are selling an inferior description of goods as Falsely Carpets, which will not bear comparison with their manufacture, either in style or durability; and that the genuineness of the goods can always be tested by purchasers, as the Company's Carpets are stamped at both ends of the piece. "Royal Victoria Carpeting, London," with the royal arms in the centre. The Company's Manufactories are at Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-road, London. Wholesale Warehouse at 8, LOVE-LANE, WOOD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

**CHEAP, LIGHT, AND DURABLE ROOFING. CROGGON'S PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT** has been extensively used and pronounced efficient, and particularly applicable for warm climates.

1st. It is a non-conductor.  
2nd. It is portable, being packed in rolls, and not liable to damage in carriage.  
3rd. It effects a saving of half the timber usually required.  
4th. It can be easily applied by any unpractised person.  
5th. From its lightness, weighing only about 42lbs. to the square of 100 feet, the cost of carriage is small.

**INROCK'S FELT**, for damp walls and for damp floors, under carpets and floor cloths. Price One Penny Per Square Foot.

CROGGON and CO.'S PATENT FELTED SHEATHING for Covering Ships' Bottoms, &c., and  
DRY HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Boilers, Pipes, &c., preventing the radiation of Heat, and saving 25 per cent. of Fuel.

Samples, testimonials, and full instructions, on application to CROGGON and Co., 2, Dowgate-hill, London.

**SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**—Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the Profession, for removing Bile, Acidities, and Indigestion, restoring Appetite, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in Gravel and Gout; also as an easy remedy for Sea-sickness, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the Fluid Preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the Profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous consequences usually resulting from the use of the article in powder. Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY, of Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s., 6d., 3s., 6d., 5s., 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.—The Acidulated Syrup in Bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

**Royal Bank Buildings,  
LIVERPOOL, 1852.**

**WE** did not feel justified, until the month of February of the present year in recommending this season's imports of Black Teas, the quality of the earlier arrivals having confessedly been much inferior to those of former years. This is attributed to the continual rains which have prevailed in some parts of the Tea districts in China, owing to which the crops have been considerably deteriorated.

Our delay, in order to see the result of a general importation, has already proved most beneficial to the interest of our Connexion. Watchfulness and judgment, exercised in the selection of qualities, will, we think, be more than usually appreciated this year. With this conviction, we particularly refer *Family Purchasers* to the following quotations from our general list of prices.

Fine Congou, Souchong kind ..... 3s. 6d.  
Strong Congou, Pekoe Souchong kind . 3s. 9d.  
First Class Congou, Rich Pekoe Son, flavour 4s. 0d.  
The EXTRA FINE, very Ripe Pekoe flavour 4s. 4d.

The FIRST COST of good and choice kinds being unusually reasonable, at the same time, there is an increasing demand for the commonest BLACK TEA. This indicates that—CHEAPNESS—is more regarded by many dealers than QUALITY—Disappointment is the necessary consequence to FAMILIES whose supplies are derived from parties not possessing the requisite advantage in Selection and Purchase.

—The present moderate rate of *Carriage of Parcels by Railway*, affords to Families in the Country facilities for obtaining their supplies without material additional expense. Whenever desired, we *pre-pay the Carriage of Parcels*, including the charge in the invoice.

—Some parties offer to defray the carriage; we take the better alternative, by sending a SUPERIOR QUALITY OF TEA AT A PRICE which must tend to secure further transactions.

"This branch of our trade—the serving of Families with Tea and Coffee—was opened in 1840, upon a principle calculated to afford the greatest advantage in Price, with every possible security as to Quality."

**BANKERS.**

The Br. BANK OF ENGLAND }  
" ROYAL BANK . . . . } Liverpool.  
" BRITISH BANK . . . . } London.  
" BANK OF IRELAND . . } Dublin.

Amounts paid into any of these Banking Houses, on our account, advising us of the same, will be duly passed to credit, and acknowledged, without charge for Banker's Commission.

**ROBT. ROBERTS & COMPANY.**

(Entrance up the Steps.)

**ROYAL BANK BUILDINGS,  
LIVERPOOL.**

**SPECTACLES.**—The only True and Correct Mode of adapting Spectacles to suit the sight is by SMITH'S OPTOMETER, an instrument by which the exact condition of the Sight is at once shown, and is used by HOOPER, THORNTON, and WOOD, Opticians, Mathematical, Chemical, and Philosophical Instrument Makers, 128 and 129, Newgate-street, London.

**NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.**—Colloids-Iodide of silver, per oz. 1s. Pyrogallic Acid, 4s. per drachm. Every kind of Preparation, Paper, and Apparatus for Photography.

**PURE COCOA.—HANDFORD and DAVIES'S** pure granulated COCOA, in 1 lb. packets, at 1s. per lb., being the best of the four samples pronounced by the Analytical Sanitary Commission to be genuine out of the whole of the samples tested (vide the *Lancet*, of May 21st, page 610); also their COMPO SOLUBLE COCOA, for parties to whom the full flavour of pure cocoa is unpalatable. It consists of fine arrowroot, cocoa, and sugar only, and is a very superior article of its kind. It is very readily prepared by pouring boiling water on to it. Price 1s. 4d. per lb.

Finest Mocha Coffee, 1s. 6d.; finest Jamaica ditto, 1s. 6d.; Java ditto, 1s. 4d.; Colombo ditto, 1s. 2d.; Costa Rica ditto, 1s.; Congo Tea, strong and useful, adapted for general family use, 3s. 6d. per lb.

61, High Holborn.

**CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,** specially patronised by the British and other Governments, the Hon. East India Company, the principal Dock Companies, most public bodies, and by the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy, for outdoor work at their country-seats. The Anti-Corrosion is particularly recommended as the most durable out-door paint ever invented, for the preservation of every description of Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, Cement, &c., work, as has been proved by the practical test of upwards of 60 years, and by the numerous (between 500 and 600) testimonials in its favour, and which, from the rank and station in society of those who have given them, have never yet been equaled by anything of the kind hitherto brought before the public notice.

Lists of Colours, Prices, together with a copy of the Testimonials, will be sent on application to WALTER CARSON and SON, No. 9, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange, London.

No Agents.—All orders are particularly requested to be sent direct.

**ALBANY LAMP and CANDLE MANUFACTORY.**—CLARKE'S Russian Wax Candles, 1s. per lb., burn superior to all others; Best Albany Composite Candles, 8d. per lb., do not require snuffing; for ordinary purposes the Cheapest Candles that can be used. Moulds, 6d.; Store Candles, 3d. per lb.; Express Pale Soap, very old and dry, 54s. per cwt.; Good Yellow Soap, and 44s.; Best Mottled Soap, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Old Brown Windsor, 2s.; all other scented soaps, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Patent Albany Oil, 5s. 6d. per gallon, superior to all others; Clarke's Refined Oil for Fresh Lamps, 4s. 6d. per gallon; Solar, 3s. 6d.; Italian goods of the finest quality at the Wholesale price; Lamps of every description manufactured on the premises, for cash only.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Albany Lamp and Candle Manufactory, 54, Albany-street, Regent's-park, London, within two minutes walk of the Colosseum.

N.B. Country orders, amounting to 10l. or upwards, Carriage Free.

**FOX'S DRESS COATS, 73, CORNHILL.**

Made to Measure from Saxony fast-dyed Cloths ..... £ 2 10 0

Fox's Patent Frocks (with silk above-lining) as above ..... 2 10 0

garment, answering the purpose of a Frock Coat, yet retaining the comfort and elegance of the Frocks ..... only 2 5 0

Fox's Besouff (business or riding coat), now so much worn ..... 1 16 0

Thames Frocks ..... 1 17 6

All sizes of the three last-named kept ready for immediate wear.

Black Dress Trousers ..... 1 5 0

Fancy Docking Trousers, from 12s. and Waistcoats in every variety.

Talent unsurpassed in the Cutting department; workmanship the most skilful, and first-class goods at very moderate charges, are some of the recommendations of this Establishment. Gentlemen particular as to fashion and quality are specially invited.

Observe—FOX, PRACTICAL TAILOR AND TROUSER MAKER,

73, CORNHILL (same side of the way as the Royal Exchange.)

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,** now used

in the Royal Laundry, and awarded "Honourable Mention" at the Great Exhibition.—"We, the undersigned, have been selling the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH for some time, and find that it pleases our customers better than any we have here before. The above very flattering Testimonial, signed by upwards of Fifty of the Principal Grocers in Glasgow, where the Starch has been long sold, is the best proof of its great superiority. The Ladies are therefore respectfully requested to make a trial of the GLENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED FLOUR STARCH, which, for Domestic Use, now stands unrivalled."

Copy of Testimonial from the Laureates of Her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.—"Mr. Wetherpoon, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.—The Glenfield Patent Flour Starch has now been used for some time in that Department of the Royal Laundry where all the Finest Goods are Finished for Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and I have much pleasure in informing you that it has given the highest satisfaction."—W. WATKIN, Laureate to Her Majesty, Royal Laundry, Richmond, near London, 15th May, 1851.

See also Testimonials from the Lady Mayors of London; the Lady of Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Glenormiston, one of the publishers of the *Edinburgh Journal*; the Laureates of the Manhoods of Broadbaird; Countess of Eglington; Countess of Dartmouth, &c. &c.

Sold Wholesale in London by Messrs. Pantin and Turner; Hooper, Brothers; Batty and Pease; Croft and Innocent; Petty, Wood, and Co.; Selverstone, Brothers; R. Litchford and Co.; John Yates and Co.; Yates, Walton, and Turner; Bland, Clayton, and Co.; Field, Roberts, and Barber; A. Braden and Co.; Hicks, Brothers; C. B. Williams and Co.; Henry, Henry, and Co.; Thomas Snelling; John Brower; and R. Wakefield, 35, Crown-street, and Retail, at all Shopkeepers, Agents wanted; apply to Mr. R. Wetherpoon, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

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